15 JAN 1963
MADRAS

MADRAS *Information*

JANUARY 1963

Volume XVII No. 1

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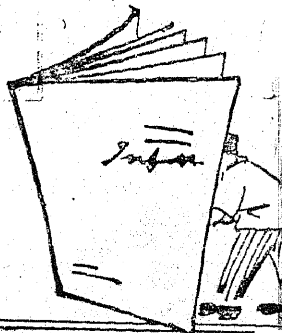
THIS MONTH'S COVER

Even children in this part of the country have become fully conscious of the dangers threatened by the Chinese invasion. These two playful kids have turned into thoughtful citizens and have offered the Chief Minister a ring and small cash as their contribution to the National Defence Fund. The Chief Minister could do nothing but admire the zeal of these budding citizens to help the country in its hour of trial.



This man helped start a revolution in automotive transport in 1912

He was the first TVS passenger

51 years ago, it needed as much courage to travel in a bus as was needed to run it! The confidence of our first passenger, who boarded the bus ignoring the warnings of the timid, is the bedrock on which TVS builds its institution.

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Lest We Forget

RIGHTS BEGIN WHERE DUTIES END

—*Mahatma Gandhi*

The best message of Mahatma Gandhi is as he used to say his life itself. He was true himself in life and also in his death. He has passed on to an immortal realm but his spirit lives in the various simple but purposeful activities he initiated and marked to achieve his ideal of Sarvodaya.

Fifteen years have elapsed since his passing away from us and we remember him to-day and pay our homage. We here reproduce his views on "rights and duties".

(Mr. H. G. Wells wrote five articles for formulating a New Declaration of Rights of Man. He invited opinions from men like Bernard Shaw, Prof. Laski, Prof. Joad, Gandhiji and others.)

Replying to a cable from Mr. H.G. Wells on his Charter of Rights of Man, Gandhiji said:

"Received your cable.

Have carefully read your five articles.

You will permit me to say that you are on the wrong track.

I feel sure that I can draw up a better Charter of Rights than you have drawn up.

But of what good will it be?

Who will become its guardian?

If you have meant propaganda for popular education, you have begun at the wrong end.

I suggest the right way. Begin with a Charter of the Duties of Man and I promise that the Rights will follow as spring follows winter.

SARVODAYA

For the salvation of the suffering humanity, Gandhiji for the first time drafted a programme capable of realization in the life of an individual, of a society, of a nation, of the humanity as a whole. This philosophy of work envisaged a society based on truth and non-violence, where man will pursue a natural order of life and each and every person of the society will have equal opportunity of development.

The word "Sarvodaya" is symbolic of this practical philosophy meaning the development of all the people. Object aimed at may be broadly stated as follows:—

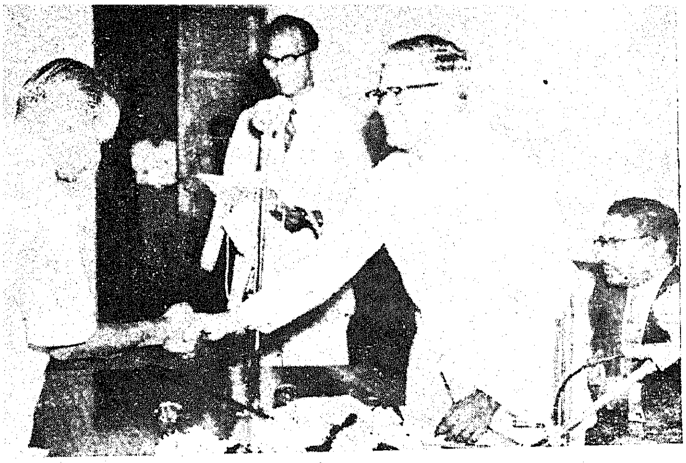
(1) Efficient creation of wealth;

(2) Wide and even distribution of wealth;

(3) Priority given to the production of primary necessities of the people;

(4) Full scope for the development of the workers' faculties and personality; and

(5) Inclusion of the spirit of peace and harmony in society.



Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, addressed the valedictory meeting of Industrial and Business Management Training Course at the New University Buildings on 14th November 1962.

TO DEFEND HER HONOUR

When there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, I would rather have India resort to arms in order to defend her honour than that she should in a cowardly manner become or remain a helpless victim to her own dishonour.

—Mahatma Gandhi.

" I write from experience. As a young man, I began life by seeking to assert my rights and I soon discovered I had none—not even over my wife.

So I began by discovering and performing my duty by my wife, my children, friends, companions and society and I find today that I have greater rights perhaps than any living man I know.

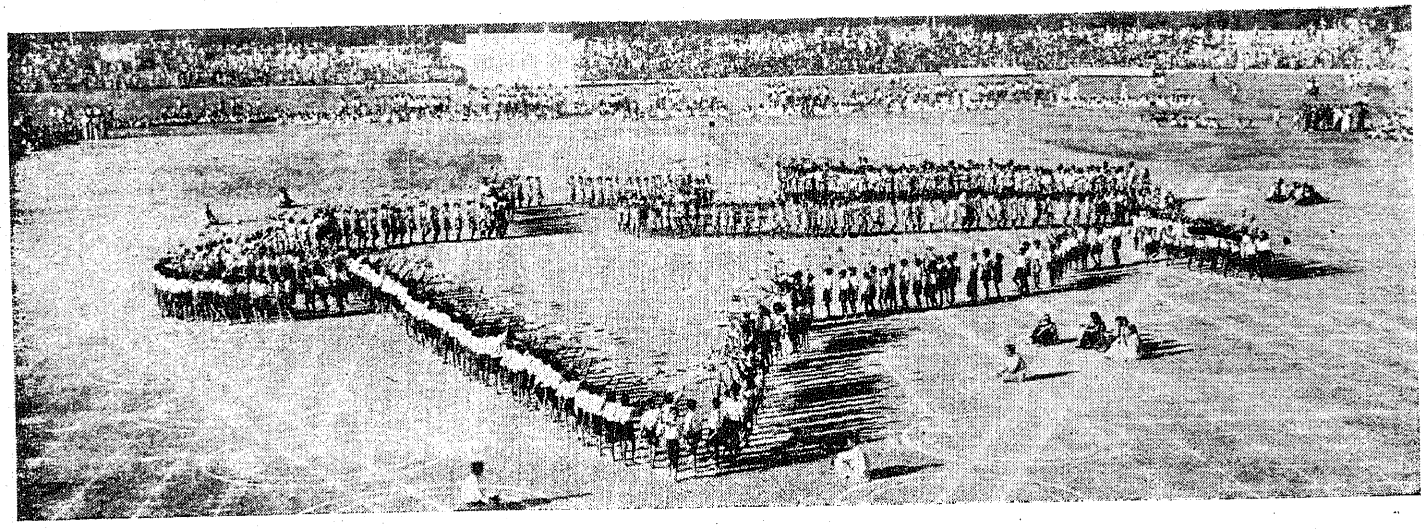
If this is too tall a claim, then I say I do not know any one who possesses greater rights than I. "

" Go into the battle "—Lord Krishna

" But if you refuse to fight the righteous war, you will be turning aside from your duty. You will be a sinner and disgraced. People will speak ill of you throughout the ages. To a man who values his honour, that is surely worse than death. The warrior-chiefs will believe it was fear that drove you from the battlefield, you will be despised by those who have admired you so long. Your enemies also will slander your courage.

Die, and you win heaven, conquer and you enjoy the earth. Stand up now and resolve to fight. Realize that pleasure and pain, gain and loss, victory and defeat are all one and the same ; then go into the battle."

(*Sri Krishna to Arjuna—Bagavad Gita.*)



On 14th November, our Prime Minister's birthday, (Children's day) was celebrated all over the State. At the Corporation Stadium, the Children of the City Schools held a rally which was presided by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance and Education.

JANUARY 26th Pledge & Preamble

Thirty-three years ago, on January 26, groups of people in every town in India, representing every class of the population took the Independence Pledge.

They solemnly affirmed their belief in the inalienable right of the Indian people to freedom, so that they might be assured of full opportunities of growth and development.

The pledge has been repeated on 26th of every January in the two decades before Independence, in the midst of calamities, national, international, of oppression and sufferings untold, the people of India stood fast to this pledge.

On January 26, 1950, India became a Republic. This was a fulfilment of an inspiring dream which has played a creative part in the struggle for freedom since January 26, 1930.

In 1920, the Indian National Congress at its Nagpur session, adopted the following resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi:—

" The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means. "

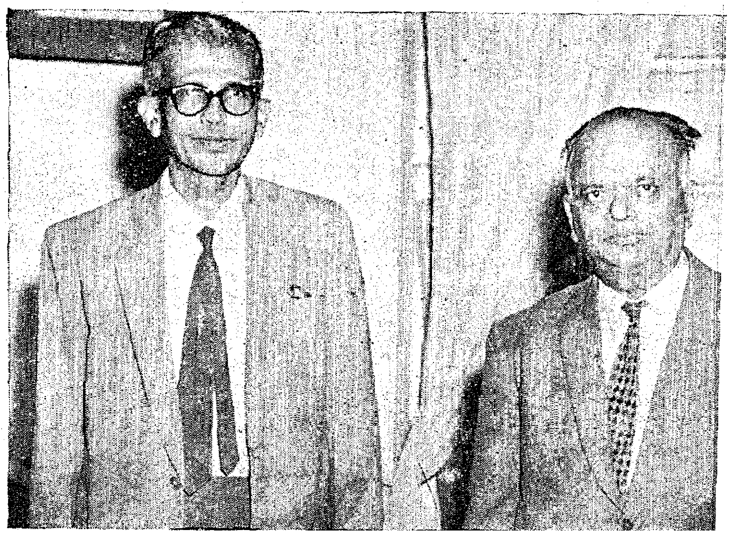
In 1927, the Madras session of the Congress declared " the goal of the Indian people to be complete National Independence". Next year, the Congress made it clear that the " Swaraj " shall mean complete Independence.

The Congress was prepared to accept Dominion Status in terms of Nehru Committee Report, if the British Government accepted that scheme on or before December 31, 1930. But Viceroy Lord Irwin's Declaration of October 31, 1929 showed that the British Government was not prepared to accept Nehru Report. Hence Congress treated the Nehru Report as lapsed and committed itself irrevocably to complete independence. It was necessary to familiarise the people with this revolutionary change in the ideal of Congress. So on January 26, 1930 the Congress organized countrywide mass meeting in which the people took the following Independence Pledge in a solemn manner.

Independence pledge

" We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy

On 21st November 1962, Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., took charge as Chief Secretary to the Government from Sri R. A. Gopalaswami, I.C.S. at the Secretariat.



the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any Government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or complete independence.

" India has been ruined economically. The revenue derived from our people is out of all proportion to our income. Our average income is seven pice (less than two pence) per day, and of the heavy taxes we pay, 20 per cent are raised from the land revenue derived from the peasantry and 3 per cent from the salt tax, which falls most heavily on the poor.

" Village industries, such as hand spinning, have been destroyed leaving the peasantry idle for at least four months in the year, and dulling their intellect for want of handicrafts, and nothing has been substituted, as in other countries for the crafts thus destroyed.

" Customs and currency have been so manipulated as to heap further burdens on the peasantry. British-manufactured goods constitute the bulk of our imports. Custom duties betray clear partiality for British manu, factures and revenue from them is used not to lessen the burden on the masses but for sustaining a highly extravagant administration. Still more arbitrary has been the manipulation of the exchange ratio which resulted in millions being drained away from the country.

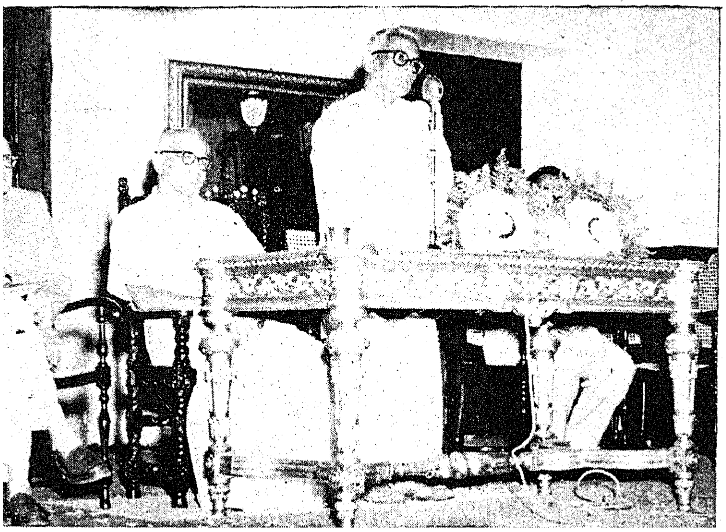
" Politically, India's status has never been so reduced as under the British regime. No reforms have given rael political power to the people. The tallest of us have to bend before foreign authority. The rights of free expression of opinion and free association have been denied to us and many of our countrymen are compelled to live in exile abroad and cannot return to their homes. All administrative talent is killed and masses have to be satisfied with petty village offices and clerkships.

" Culturally, the system of education has torn us from our moorings and our training has made us hug the very chains that bind us.

" Spiritually, compulsory disarmament has made us unmanly and the presence of an alien army of occupation, employed with deadly effect to crush in us the spirit of resistance, has made us think that we cannot look after ourselves or put up a defence against foreign aggression, or even defend our homes and families from the attacks of thieves, robbers and miscreants.

" We hold it to be a crime against man and God to submit any longer to a rule that has caused this fourfold disaster to our country. We recognise, however, that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence. We will, therefore, prepare ourselves by withdrawing, so far as we can, all voluntary association from the British Government, and will prepare for civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes. We are convinced that if we can but withdraw our voluntary help and stop payment of taxes without doing violence, even under provocation, the end of this in human rule is assured. We, therefore, hereby solemnly resolve to carry out the Congress instructions issued from time to time for the purpose of establishing Purna Swaraj. "

A guide book on temples in Tirunelveli District was released by Sri M. Baktavatsalam, Minister for Finance at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 19th November, 1962.

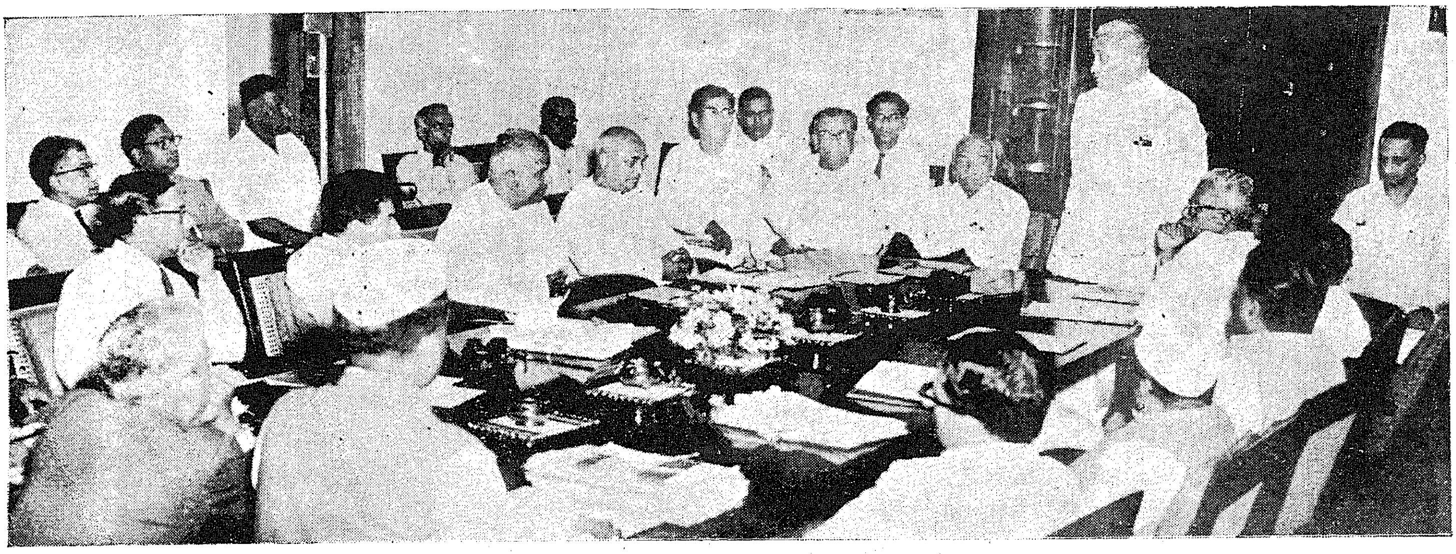


Dawn of freedom

Year after year the Congress emphasised its creed. At the Second session of Round Table Conference (November 30, 1931) Mahatma Gandhi, the sole representative of the Congress said :

" India must have real liberty. Call it by any name you like ; a rose will smell as sweet by any other name but it must be the rose of liberty that I want and not the artificial products."

On August 15, 1947, India became a fully self-governing dominion within the Commonwealth. From August 1947 to December 1949 India had a period of experiment under new and unexpected conditions. The Constituent Assembly finally accepted the Constitution on November 26, 1949. On the 26th January 1950, India declared herself a Republic.



A conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of Southern States was held in the Cabinet room of the Secretariat on 30th November 1962. Sri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, also participated in the conference.

The Preamble in our Constitution says

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individnal and the unity of the Nation;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION."

It is not without significance that in forging this instrument of Government, the founders had the unity of country, uppermost in their minds and which also found succinct expression in the Preamble. On Republic Day this year it is important to recall this because it is the duty of every citizen to maintain and strengthen national unity and help to achieve emotional integration, at a time when the country is faced with the Chinese aggression.

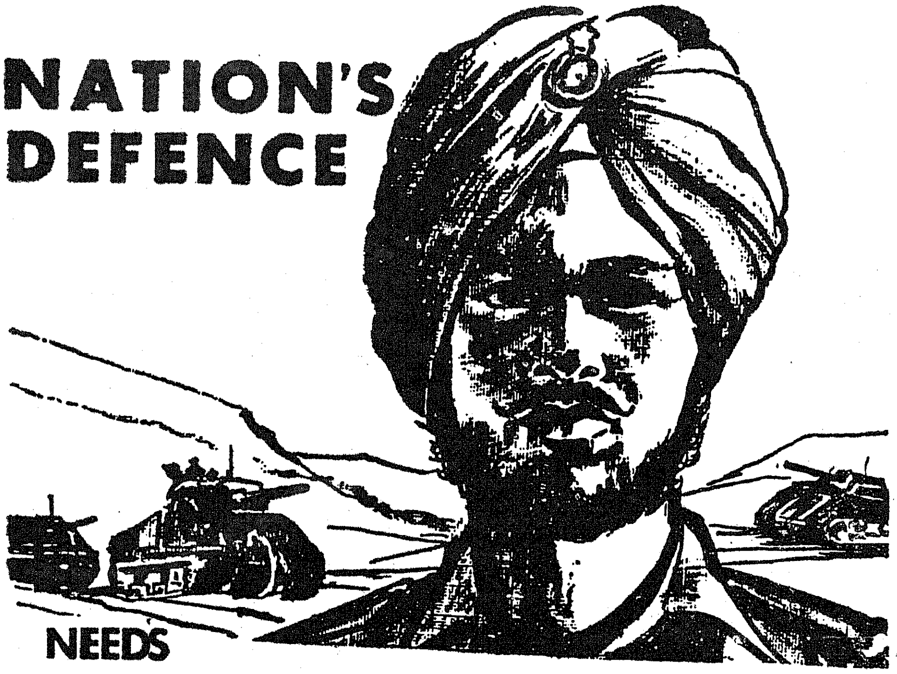
Age of Compulsory Retirement of Government Servants

The Government of India have decided that the age of compulsory retirement of Central Government servants should be 58 years instead of 55 years as at present. Ministerial Government servants recruited before 1st April 1938, who are at present entitled to serve up to 60 years and those categories of Class IV staff including new entrants whose age of retirement is at present 60 years will not be affected by the decision.

Scientific and technical personnel may be given extension of service beyond the age of 58 years if they are fit and suitable for work.

Provision is however being made for retirement of employees after the age of 55 years at three months' notice on either side without assigning any reason.

NATION'S DEFENCE



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9

CENTENARY HOMAGE

Patriot-Saint who took the World by storm

In the long chain of Patriots and Saints that India has produced and who have left behind them a hoary tradition and handed to us a rich legacy in spiritual values and practical living, the name of Swami Vivekananda rises as a beacon.

On January 7, Swami Vivekananda would have celebrated his 100th birthday, had he been alive. It is Madras that made him famous. Here we reproduce how Madras was responsible for sending him to America to represent India at the Parliament of Religions which met at Chicago in the year 1893.

It is Madras that made Swami Vivekananda. It was in this city that the idea of his attending the Parliament of Religions in Chicago was first put to him. It was a few leading Madrasis who arranged for his trip to America. And many are those who must be alive even today, men who had known the great Swami personally, when he was here in the eighties of the last century.

The Life of Swami Vivekananda was an eventful one. At the age of eight he entered into trance for the first time. He was only thirty when America, nay the west, garlanded the spiritual giant in him. He fought like a giant to bring about a mighty progress in the life of Indian womanhood. It took six long years for him to make his proud head bow to Mother "Kali".

Sri Rangachariar, Sri C. V. Swaminatha Iyer, Editor of Vivekachintamani, were in close contact with the Swami when he was in Madras. With them, in those days were two fine men, his uncles Alasingaperumal and Narasimhachariar—both of whom were teachers in the Pachayappa's School. All these four men had been moving closely with the Swami during his sojourn in Madras.

English speaking Swamiji

The Swami had arrived in the City first as the guest of a Bengalee—Sri Battacharjee, who held the position of Accountant-General. And many Madrasis saw the visitor on the Beach, a tall, hand some figure with a clean-shaven head, kamandala and walking-stick in hand. Then the news spread about that an English-speaking Swami was in town and many flocked to see him. A beach meeting was at once held and the Swami addressed it with the late Justice Sir S. Subramania Iyer presiding.

> "I do not know how many of the younger generation read the speeches and writings of Swami Vivekananda. But I can tell you that many of my generation were very powerfully influenced by him....Directly or indirectly he has powerfully influenced the India of today. And I think that our younger generation will take advantage of this fountain of wisdom, of spirit and fire that flows through Swami Vivekananda."
>
> —*Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.*

At Swamiji's residence, crowds always gathered for talking to him, but he had talks with only a few. The Swami was very fond of children, it seems. Photographers rushed to him but he never posed before the camera.

When the trip to Chicago was planned, Bhasker Sethu Pathi, the then Rajah of Ramnad, willingly came forward to bear the expenses of the trip. Justice Mani Iyer also sent a letter to the Maharaja of Khetri appealing for further help and the Ruler's Chief Minister at once replied saying that rupees six hundred would be remitted by cable.

His Mission to America

The Swami left for America via Japan. The Parliament of Religions was postponed for a while and Swamiji was stranded. Then he wired to Sri Alasingaperumal in Madras as follows :

"No money, take me back to India ".

H. H. Chamarajendra Wadyar Bahadur and the Ruler of Khetri were moved and they wired further amounts.

When Swamiji was in Boston, he was given a letter of introduction to Mr. Barrows, the President of the Parliament of Religions, by one Mr. Wright. He had written :

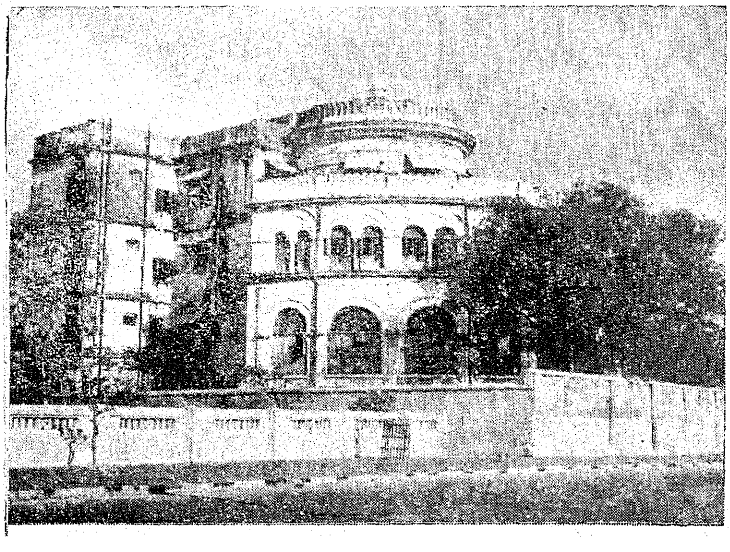
" Here is a man from India who is by far greater than all the savants of America put together !".

While the Swamiji was looking around an exhibition in Boston, he lost that letter !

In Chicago

Reaching Chicago, he wandered through the streets and when he was tired, he sat down somewhere. A couple of ladies passing by, took note of him, saw the brilliance and purity on his face and immediately proceeded to inquire who he was. To them, Swamiji appears to have quoted in the manner of the Bible saying that " the son of man knows not where to lay his head upon, or where his next meal would come from ! " Swamiji also appears to have told Mrs. Everett, one of the ladies, that he had lost the introduction letter to the President of the Parliament of Religions. She then took him to Mr. Barrows. The rest of Swamiji's American sojourn is a well known story.

Ice House—Swamiji was given a rousing reception at this place before his departure to America. It was here that Sri Ramakrishna mutt was housed at the beginning.



Swami Vivekananda.

He kindled in us a burning love for India and taught us to be proud of glorious inheritance. He infused in us a sense of faith in India's future and a spirit of self confidence and self respect. The Swami wanted us to believe that India had not only a great past but she was destined to play a greater and brighter role in the future history of humanity.

Years before Swami burst upon India as a great patriot and reformer he had walked the length and breadth of India as an unknown " wandering monk ".

During that period he had come into intimate touch with the " real India ". It was he who opened the doors of a series of new contacts between the East and the West for mutual benefit and exchange of cultural and social ideas.

War Effort in Madras State

Rigorous Economy Measures

Rigorous economy in expenditure, avoidance of wastage, putting off of schemes which can be suspended for the duration of emergency and cutting out conferences involving frequent and large scale travelling, are some of the measures already decided upon by the State Cabinet in view of national emergency. The first subject the State Government considered soon after the proclamation of emergency was austerity measures to conserve the State's resources.

The Government of Madras have constituted a 91 member State Committee for National Defence Aid with the Governor, Sri Bishnuram Medhi, as Patron and Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, as Chairman, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Finance Minister, is its Treasurer.

The Committee includes representatives of different professions besides Sri R. Venkataraman and Sri P. Kakkan, Ministers, Dr. P. V. Cherian, Chairman of the Legislative Council, Sri S. Chellapandian, Speaker of the Assembly, Sri V. R. Nedunchezhian, M.L.A. (D.M.K.), Sri M. Kalyanasundaram M.L.A. (Com.), Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, M.L.C., and some other members of the Assembly and the Council, the Mayor, the Sheriff, the Archbishop of Madras-Mylapore, some officials and non-officials, representatives of newspapers, Labour unions, Sri E. V. K. Sampath, Sri N. Sivaraj and Sri Mahomed Ismail. Sri K. Diraviam, Deputy Secretary, Public Department, will be the Secretary of the Committee. The first meeting of the committee was held on November 21, at 3 p.m. at the Legislative Council Chambers.

Welfare work

The broad purposes of the committee would be to mobilise the people's efforts for defence by collecting funds, to attend to welfare work for providing amenities for soldiers at the front and looking after the welfare of families of soldiers and such other work as may be decided upon by the Chief Minister. It would constitute a compact executive committee, sub-committees for attending to different items of work would also be set up.

The Madras Cabinet have designated Sri R. Venkataraman, Industries Minister, to be in-charge of the supplies of defence requirements. He had already had contacts with representatives of various trades to assess the possible quantum of production which could be made available for defence needs.

Austerity measures

The first subject, the State Government considered soon after the proclamation of emergency was austerity measures to conserve the State resources.

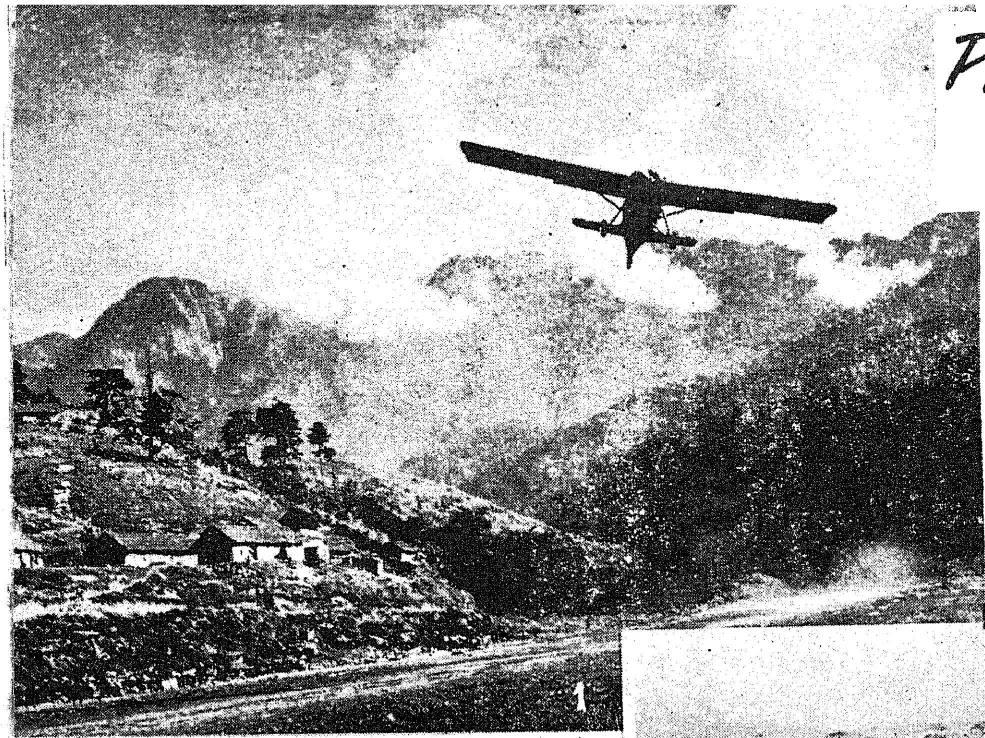
In deciding to implement rigorous economy measures, the Government had not waited for any suggestions in this regard from the Centre, but had already set in motion measures that should keep down expenses.

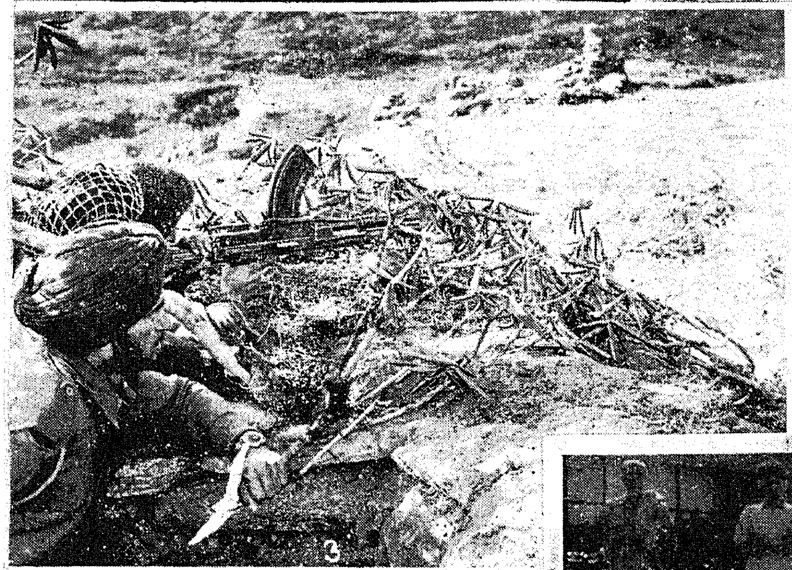
One of the decision taken was not to fill any vacancies in various cadres, not to recruit new persons wherever the existing staff could carry on, to avoid State-wide Conferences and thereby avoiding travelling bills.

So far as the Government departments are concerned they have been directed to have an eye on economy in everything being done. This could also mean that thi

Pictures from the war front

1. An Airforce light Transport plane carrying supplies and men to the front line.
2. Our Jawans in a bunker in a forward area in NEFA.
3. An Indian Army Jawan digging a trench in the forward area somewhere in Ladakh.
4. Tezpur (very near NEFA) citizens learn how to handle a rifle.





Madras Assembly Assures Support

The Madras Legislative Assembly pledged the whole-hearted support of the Government and the people of the State to all measures that may be taken to drive out the Chinese intruders from the Indian soil.

The House unanimously adopted the resolution condemning the unwarranted Chinese aggression on Indian borders and assuring the Prime Minister of the support of the people of the State in meeting the danger. The resolution also called upon the people of the State to forget all their differences and come together in a common endeavour for the noble cause of upholding the dignity and safeguarding the integrity of the country.

State Officials would not make frequent trips to Delhi for consultations and conferences and where such trips could not be avoided only the important official would be allowed to go.

The Government have issued instructions regarding observance of economy in travelling allowances by Government servants and in expenditure of stationery and contingencies.

Madras State will fall in line with other States in regard to grant of educational concessions to the children of Jawans in the army.

Pruning of Plan

The pruning of the Plan might result in a reduction of about Rs. 4 crores so far as this State was concerned Neither food production nor social services, would suffer, as a matter of fact minor irrigation works, education, etc., might get a little more.

The State Agricultural department is gearing up its efforts to achieve increased production with a sense of National Emergency, laying great emphasis on expedition of the various schemes and ensuring effective co-ordination therefor.

Food position

It is officially stated that the food position in this State is satisfactory and prices have remained steady. But there has been some rise in the price of vegetables and the Government had already taken effective steps to bring down the prices.

In this connection, the Director of Agriculture, had submitted a scheme to the Government for increasing production of vegetables in and around Madras City and in the towns of Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli.

The scheme, it is learnt, aims at providing necessary incentives to produce quickly different varieties of vegetables at economic cost and make them available to the public at reasonable prices. While the ryots will be in charge of production it has been suggested that co-operatives may enter the field to help marketing of vegetables, eliminating intermediaries so that consumers will have to pay only reasonable price.

The incentives contemplated may include supply of seeds and pesticides at subsidised rates, quick supply of fertilisers needed and technical guidance and supervision.

It is stated that the supply position in the State as regards fertilisers is much better than it was a few months ago. This is a welcome factor for achieving increased production.

Economy in use of Power

The Madras Government have issued orders for economy in the use of electricity from December 1, in view of the need to conserve power to defence industries.

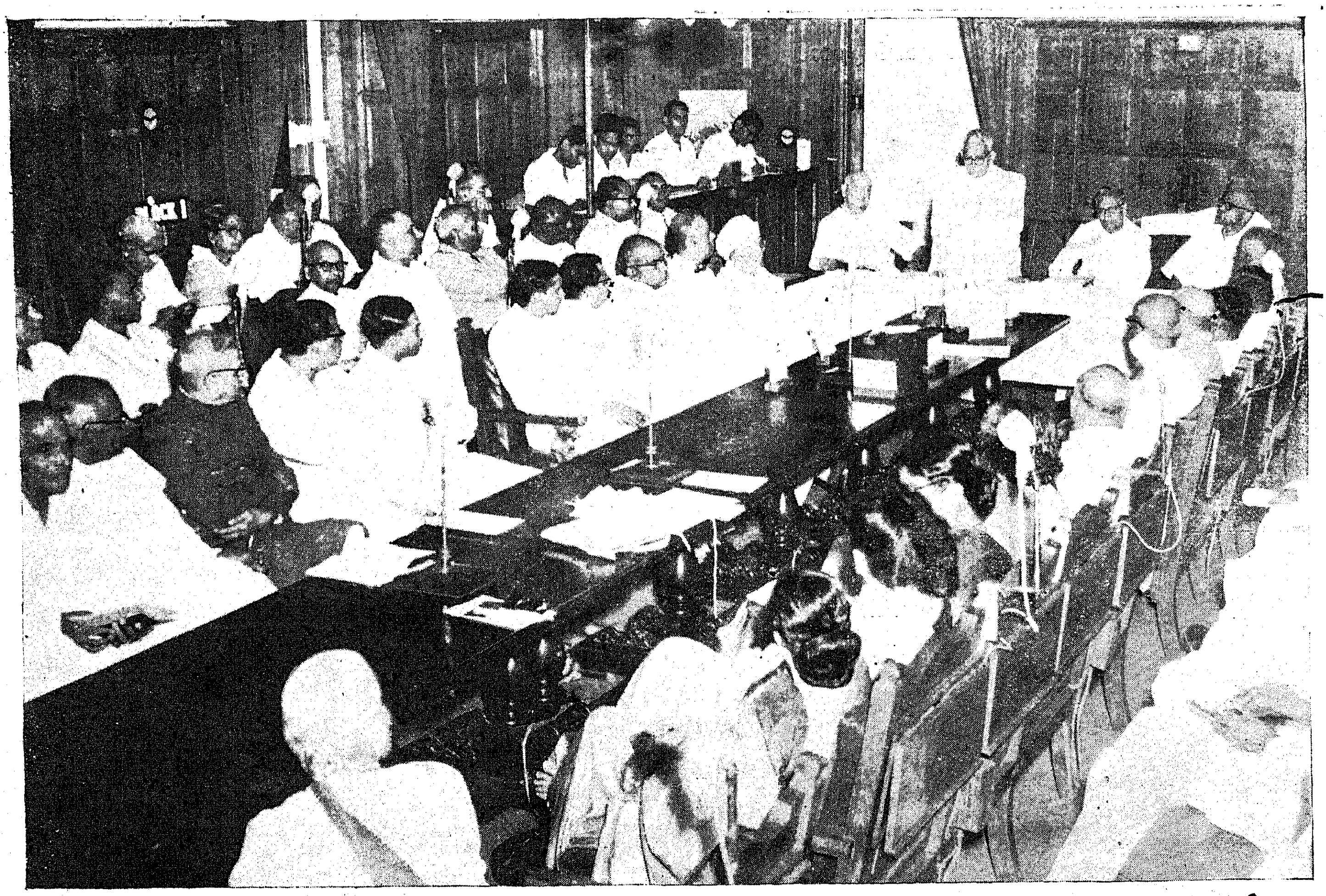
In addition to the peak load and staggering regulations in force the proposed restrictions operative all over the State, expense to display of festive lights, new power loads and new air conditioning plants. No power supply will be made to new installations and contravention of the orders will result in disconnection of service without notice. A 10 per cent cut is also imposed on all domestic and commercial services consumming more than 100 units per month based on the average of the last six months' consumption. Any excess consumption will be charged at double the normal rates.

Holding the Price line

With the State level Committee will be associated representatives of chambers of commerce and leading men and their co-operation will be sought to see that prices of essential commodities are not allowed to be put up at the expense of the consumers.

Madras city will shortly have 100 consumer co-operatives for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been asked to reorganise wholesale machinery to purchase rice in the open market without control, and where paddy is purchased



The First meeting of the State Committee for National Defence Aid was held at the Legislative Council Chamber on 21st November 1962, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Finance Minister, presided.

arrangements will be made to mill it in select mills in the district. Besides rice, other essential commodities also will be purchased for supply to consumer co-operatives.

As the price of firewood has been rising phenomenally in recent times, it was decided to make wholesale purchase, in co-operation with the Forest Department, through the proposed machinery, and make it available to the consumer co-operatives for retail sale to consumers.

The number of handloom co-operative societies also will be increased to serve the needs of every part of the State, with the urban areas as the starting point, so that there will be no need to undergo any difficulty in securing clothes.

Industrial Training

The Goverment have planned to begin a short term course for the training of artisans like fitters, turners, moulders,welders, etc, to meet possible defence need. About 1,000 young men would be given a six-months training utilising a spare capacity in the 14 Industrial Training Institute and 23 Polytechnics in this State. This would be in addition to those undergoing the normal 18 months' course leading to diploma. These trainees would not be recruited against jobs as such but satisfactory completion of training would enable young men to serve the country in view of the growing requirements for such artisans for the Defence of India.

Home Guards

The scheme to train Home Guards is to be taken up gradually. It is proposed to utilise the services of high ranking Police Officers who had retired in recent times to organise this body. The pattern of steps to be taken would be modeled on the measures the Government had undertaken during the last war, not merely in respect of Home Guards and A.R.P. but in every defence requirement.

The Government would look into the list of persons who had served on such bodies in the past and tried to secure as many of them as would be fit for the job.

N.C.C. Training

According to the present scheme 85 per cent of the boys in colleges will receive compulsory N.C C. Training this year. And from next year it is proposed to extend it to cent per cent of the boy-Students in the post graduate courses. Final year degree courses and also those in the last two years of professional studies like Medicine and Engineering will be exempted from training.

There were 60,000 boys and 10,000 girls in the colleges and about 35,000 boys and 2,000 girls in schools have so far received training.

Contributions to N.D.F.

Contributions to the National Defence Fund is within one month exceeded one crore rupees from all quarters. The districts have shown that they are not lagging behind the State capital in their eagerness to contribute to the Defence Fund.

A perusal of the list of donors in Madras City and the districts shows that contributions come from one and all the rich and the poor, men, women and school children. This is a tribute to their national fervour and eagerness to contribute their mite towards efforts to preserve our independence and territorial integrity. The bulk of the contributions, however, in the nature of things has come from companies and institutions. The business community which is better placed than others and which alone has the means to donate huge sums to the Defence Fund has done so most willingly. There have been a number of companies and industrial houses which have contributed over one lakh of rupees, this can of course give much more and perhaps they propose to do so.

Contributions to National Defence Fund from out of the funds of local bodies are forbidden by the Government. An order to this effect, refusing permission to make such contributions has been issued by the Madras Government. The Director of Treasuries, to whom such payments are forwarded, has been instructed to return the cheques to such bodies if they have already made contributions. Some panchayat unions and muncipalities have already made contributions, based on resolutions passed by them and these will be returned. The Government order was passed on receipt of resolutions from some local bodies expressing a desire to make contributions.

While appreciating the gesture of the local bodies, the Government considered that such payment of contributions was tantamount to a transfer of public monies from one head of account to another and that therefore, it was not necessary for the local bodies to contribute any amount to the National Defence Fund.

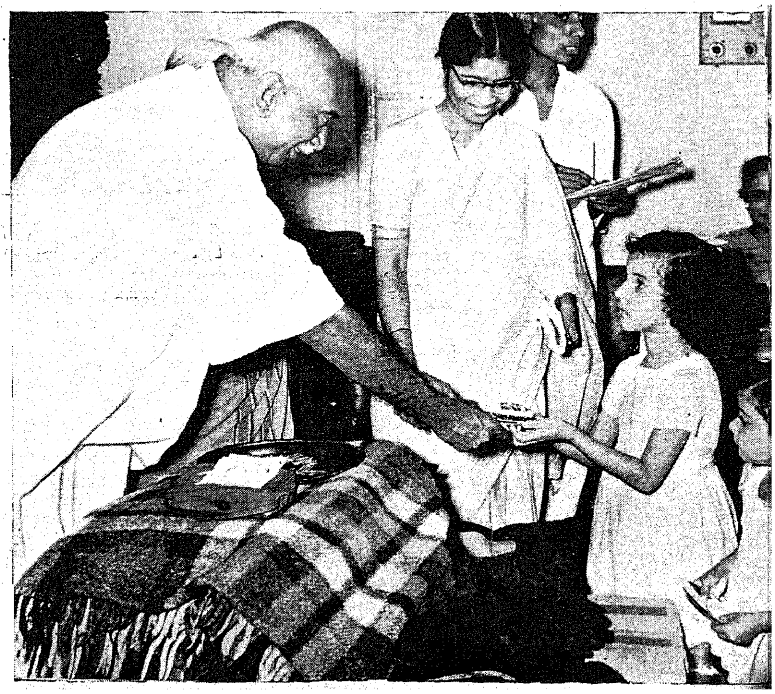
The Government, however, considered that the local bodies to contribute in a substantial measure to the mobilisation of resources for the Defence fund by the collection of donations from the public through the forum of voluntary organisations in their jurisdiction.

A decision was taken to form Defence Aid Committees in the districts and arrangements to the collection of contributions to the Defence Fund through hundi boxes from the districts were finalised.

Madras leads

Conserted action is what a nation needs in an emergency. The joint decision of Industrialists and labour leaders of Madras to maximise production will be welcomed as a timely move befitting the national cause. The line of action evolved at the conference convened by the State Government provides the required strategy and it is certain that there efforts will not be in vain. It was decided that at the factory level work should be carried on all days. If this was not possible working hours should be increased by an hour. It was also agreed that in a establishment where there were only two shifts, a third one would be introduced. Another decision was that there should be compulsory arbitration of disputes by the State Labour Commissioner, if conciliation efforts failed. The net result of the implementation of these suggestion will be a 25% increase in production. Appropriately the conference decided that the benefit of increased output should go either to the consumer or to the Defence Fund.

Purse presentation for the National Defence Fund to Chief Minister on 4th November 1962 by the Guild of Service, Madras.



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DA 62/546

DEDICATION TO THE CAUSE OF COUNTRY'S DEFENCE

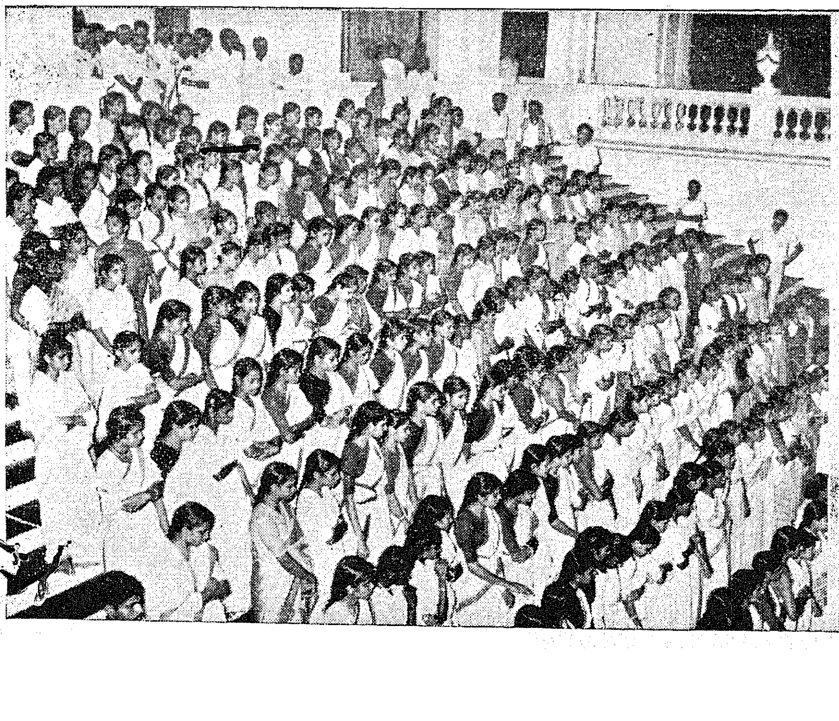
Nearly three thousand young men and women including writers, poets and leaders—resolved on 11th December 1962, before the Chief Minister, Sri K. Kamaraj in front of the Rajaji Hall, to dedicate themselves, body and soul, to the cause of the country's defence and to undergo all sacrifice. The occasion was the third and concluding day of Poet Bharathi's birthday celebrations, organised by the Government of Madras this year for the first time.

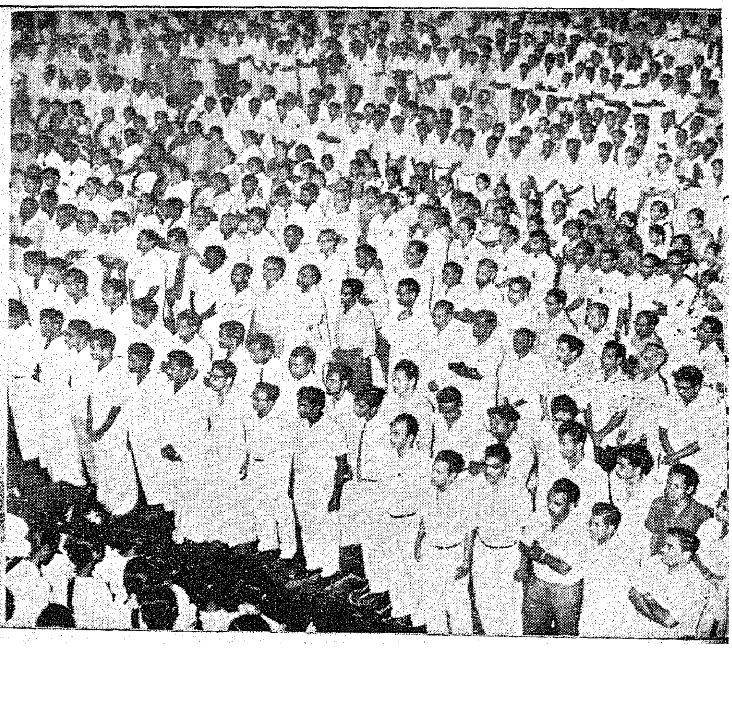
The young women standing in rows on the steps of the Rajaji Hall and the young men facing them on the ground below, in front of the lofty flag-staff, repeated in firm and solemn tones the pledge, read by the Chief Minister.

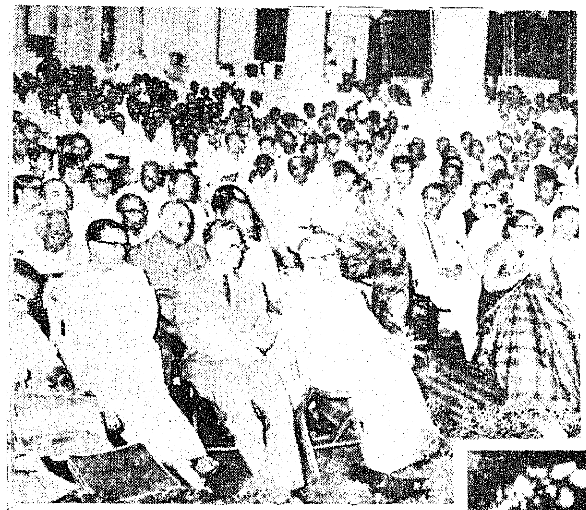
The Chief Minister, who stood at the top of the steps, was accompanied by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Finance Minister, and leading scholars and writers and artistes.

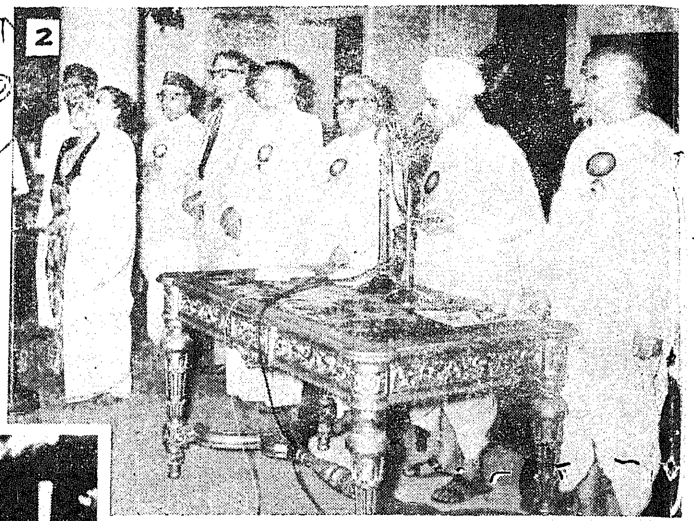
The Pledge

The Tamil pledge read on the occasion said: "We are all Indians. Our mother country is Bharat. In accordance with nature and most willingly, we have taken to nationalism. In the critical emergency facing the country today, we will all stand united, we will follow our leader Nehru. In order to safeguard Bharat, we will dedicate our body, mind and soul, and are ready to undergo all sacrifices needed. We will surely carry into effect this resolve of ours: We bow to do so in the name of Mahakavi Subramanya Bharathi."





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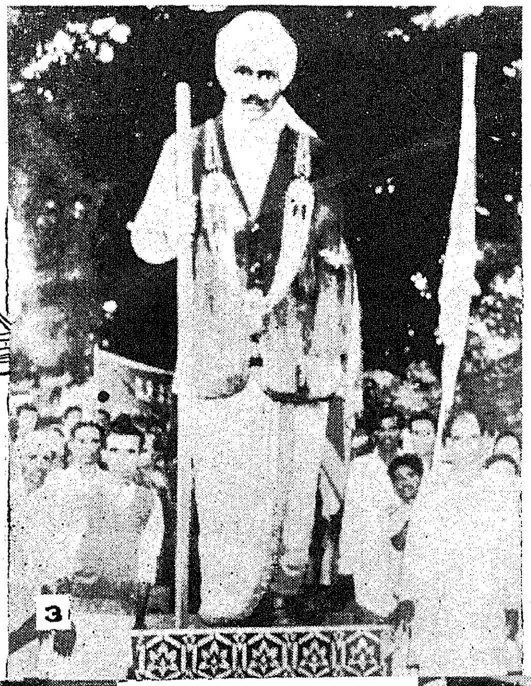
BHARATHI
81st Birth Day
Celebrations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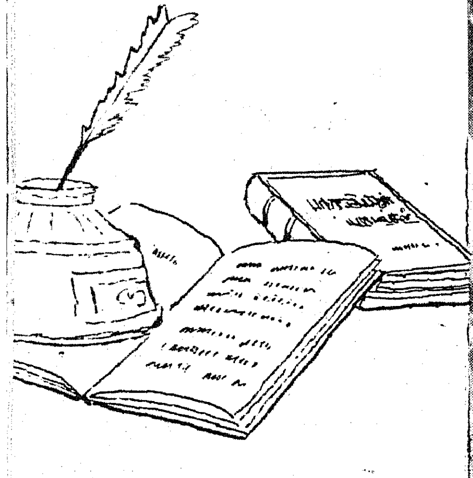
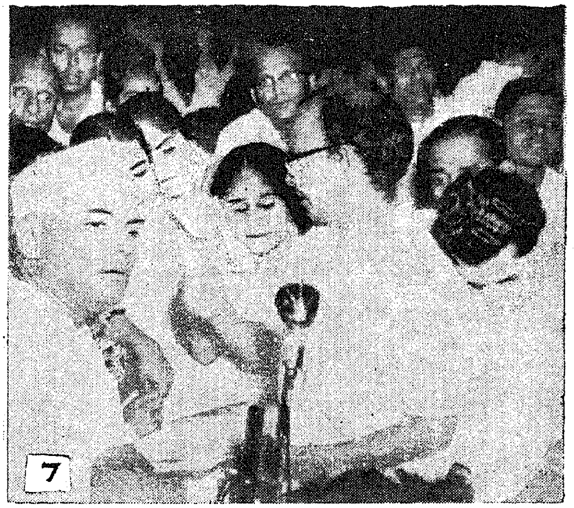


For the first time Poet Bharathi's birthday was celebrated on December 11 in Madras. The State Government and the Tamil writers have co-operated in arranging the three days festival. Two Chief Ministers from neighbouring States flew into Madras to pay their homages to the freedom bird of Tamilnad.

1. The audience assembled at Rajaji Hall.
2. The Prayer Songs were sung by the grand-daughters of the Poet.
3. The Poet's Figure is decorated to head the mammoth procession.
4. Kumari Jaya of Christian College is seen receiving the prize from Sri N. Sanjiva Reddi, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.
5. Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, is seen delivering the presidential address.
6. The Leaders are coming to take part in the procession.

6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7 and 8. Bharathi's songs were sung by T. K. S. Party, Devanarayanan's Party and S. D. Sundram's Party.

9. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance and Chairman, Celebrations Committee, welcomes the audience.

10. Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, is seen addressing the gathering.

11. Sri Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, inaugurates the Celebrations.

12. Sri Ajwani, the Sindhi Poet, took part in the Celebrations.

13. Sri N. Sanjiva Reddi, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, is seen addressing the gathering.

14, 15 and 16. Views of the mammoth procession taken on the evening of 9th December. The procession ended at Tilak Ghat, Triplicane Beach, where the Public Meeting was held to honour the memory of the Poet.

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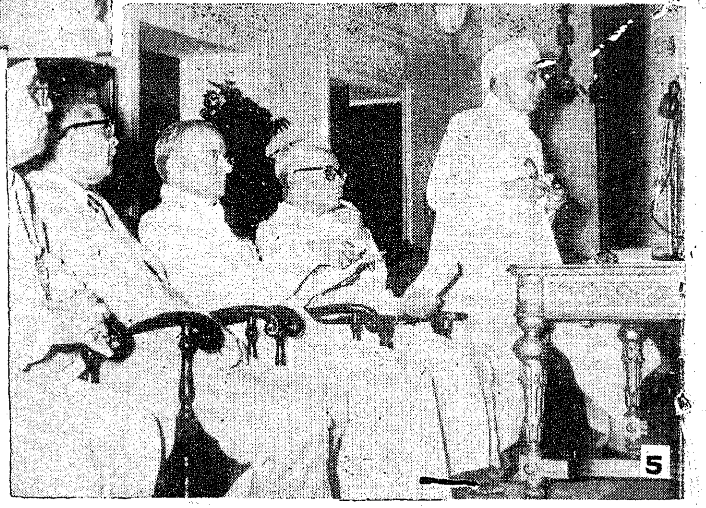
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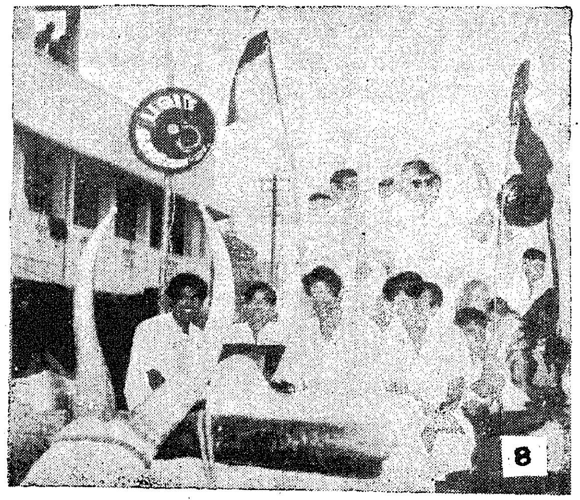
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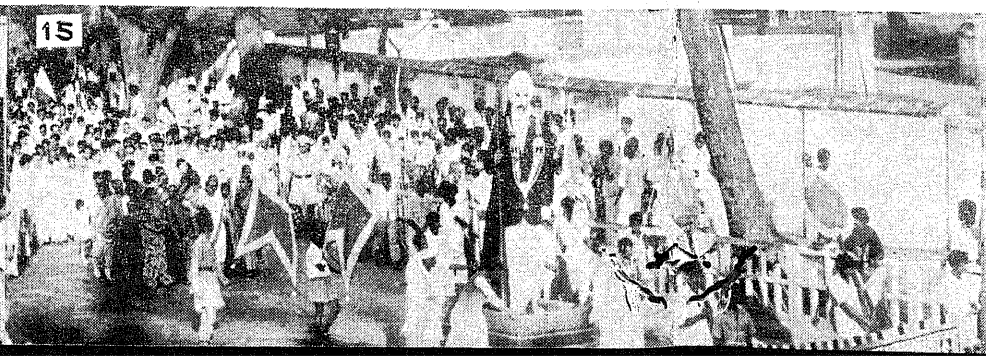
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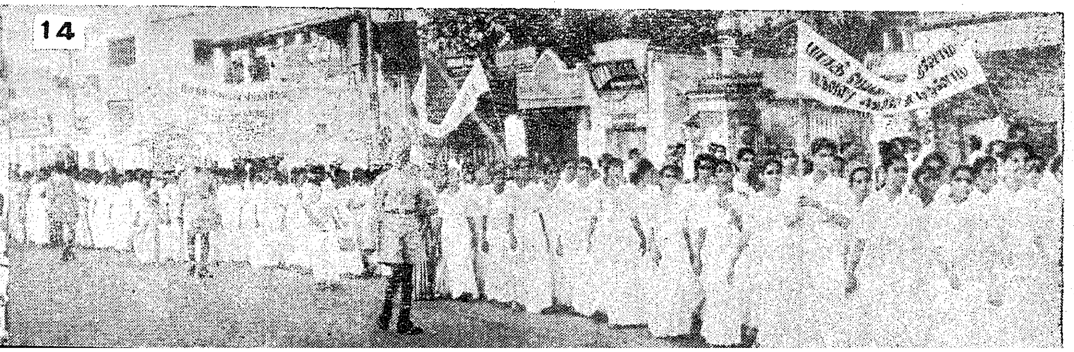
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Medals for Three Policemen

Three police constables, Messrs. Pothiya Pillai, T. Gratio and Ranganathan, all of the Madras Police Force, have been awarded the Kendall Humanity Medal by the Bombay Humanitarian League in appreciation of their heroic attempts to save at the risk of their own lives, the lives of private citizens from drowning.

When Sri Pothiya Pillai was going along near the St. John's College, Palayamkottai, a boy aged 13 informed him that a woman Thangammal had fallen into a well near the college and that she was struggling for her life. He immediately rushed to the well directing the boy at the same time to inform the Fire Service also which was nearby. He jumped into the well unhesitatingly and got hold of the hair of the drowning woman when she was just coming up. There was no support in the well, nor were there any steps or other way to bring her out. At the time he caught hold of her hair she was almost exhausted and about to be drowned. Meanwhile the fire services men came to the well and lifted both of them out of the well with the aid of a rope. But for the daring and timely action of the Police Constable in jumping into the well and getting her out, the woman would have been drowned.

Sri Pothiya Pillai

New bell-metal lamps for Mylapore Temple.

Traditional lamps made at the Bell Metal Works Training Centre, Nachiarkoil, Thanjavur, according to sastric principles, were lit at the Kapaleeswarar Temple, Mylapore, in connexion with the Karthigai festival. The lamps had been ordered by the temple trustees at a cost of Rs. 16,000. New bells were also commissioned on the occasion.

The lamps include vasamalai lamps for the various sannathies; thundamani vilakku, pradosha deepam, panchakshara deepam, srishti deepam, sodasa deepam, branching lamps, praba deepam and peacock bunch bells.

The Bell Metal Training Centre was organised by the Department of Industries to revive traditional handicrafts in brass and bell-metal industry.

Sri T. Gratio

Rajeswari, a girl aged 7, slipped and fell into a well in Chettythope, Tiruchirappalli. The parents of the child raised an alarm. On hearing this, Sri T. Gratio, who was working nearby along with his brother, almost by instinct, without any hesitation whatsoever and completely regardless of his own personal safety, immediately jumped into the well, and lifted the child over the water level and later took it out of the well with the assistance of the child's father and others. The well in question is a square one and its sides were piled up with stones in a crude form and plastered with mud to protect the earth from the sides falling into the well. It had no regular steps or grip on the sides to enable an easy way up or down. The well was not equipped with a pully or a pully stand or any other device which would have rendered the rescue operations easy. The presence of mind, quick initiative, spirit of service and the timely action taken by the Head Constable resulted in the saving of the life of a child. The Constable had acted quickly when even the child's own father was hesitating to get down that ill-equipped well because of the hazards involved.

Senthamil Selvi, daughter of Sri Kandasami Pillai of Reddipalayam, aged 11, had gone to fetch water from a well nearby. The girl when getting water from the well placed the vessel on the parapet wall. When she attempted to lift the kudam from the wall she slipped and fell into the well with the kudam. The Girl raised a cry. On hearing the cry Srimathi Sowriammal who was then in her house informed Sri Ranganathan, Police Constable, about the incident. The Police Constable rushed to the scene and jumped into the well. The girl by then was struggling for life in the well and the Police Constable lifted her up and brought her from the well safely with aid of two others without injury. The police constable at the risk of his own life took timely action and saved the girl from watery grave.

Sri Ranganathan

The Plan

& National Defence

GULZARI LAL NANDA,
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Union Minister for Planning.

Barely eighteen months ago, when we commenced our Third Five-Year Plan, we had reason to hope that India's policy of peace and goodwill and friendship towards all nations would not only help towards the maintenance of world peace, but would also enable us to realise our goals of social and economic development. This expectation has been belied. We are now face to face with a national emergency which makes a call on all the energy and resources that can be harnessed, so that we may be fully prepared to accept large burdens both for defence and for development.

Early this month the National Development Council met to consider the new situation. In pledging the nation to every effort and sacrifice, the Council declared that our country's Plans of development were an integral part of national defence and that the successful and speedy implementation of the Plan with the necessary reorientation to meet the emergency had become all the more imperative. Indeed, in several directions, efforts under the Plan have to be intensified and brought to the highest pitch of efficiency possible.

In speaking to you about the different ways in which our Plan will serve even more purposefully the urgent needs of national defence, I have complete confidence that there can be but one end to the struggle in which we are now engaged—victory for our just and righteous cause. Our Plan already called from each of us for the best that we could offer. In the face of the great challenge before us, I feel certain that every individual and every group will rise to still greater heights.

The confidence which I have expressed is due as much to the deep and moving response which our people have made in recent weeks as to an appreciation of the economic potential India has developed since Independence, the social and technological progress that has been achieved and the wide range of skills which we already possess. We are far from having accomplished the goals which we set ourselves ; yet, our advances in agriculture, industry, transport, power, scientific research, training of man-power, education and social services generally, have been substantial and impressive.

It is significant that over the years, India's progress has been smooth and uninterrupted and has been achieved at every step with the consent and participation of millions of our people. This gives us an enduring advantage. But it would be a mistake to under-estimate the magnitude of the tasks ahead or the strength of the adversary in the initial stages of aggression. The die is cast, and no sacrifice is too great for building up the economic strength and the defence potential needed to maintain the freedom and integrity of our motherland and to secure rapid and sustained economic development.

Agricultural base

A strong agricultural base is the first requisite of national defence. A nation-wide movement to intensify the drive for agricultural production will enable millions of our peasants to participate fully in the war effort. The target for minor irrigation has been raised from 12 to over 19 million acres, for soil conservation from 11 to over 16 million acres and for dry farming from 20 to 50 million acres.

There is a vast amount of work to be done by way of constructing and maintaining field channel for utilising irrigation and on village tanks, fuel plantations and other rural works. There has to be the greatest stress on production plans for every village and every development block on intensive agricultural districts and on those areas which have been marked out for stepping up the output of cotton and oilseeds. The entire resources of the community development movement and the leadership in Panchayat Raj institutions have now to be concentrated on agricultural production.

Steel industry geared up

A considerable part of the burden of defence must necessarily fall on industry, and existing capacities have to utilised to the maximum advantages. Several vital steps have been taken in recent weeks. The steel industry is being geared both for achieving greater production and for stepping up the output of those categories which are specially needed for defence. Particular attention is being given to the production of special steels, and new priorities have been drawn up for the distribution of steel. Along with steel, efforts are being made to raise more coal and to build up larger stocks of coal. In the automobile industry, the supply of components is being increased and assembly lines are being built up so as to secure rapid increase in production. The total capacity of the engineering industry, both public and private, is being harnessed. Machine tool factories have been directed to work round the clock and those equipped with foundaries have been asked to expand their output. The production of cement has to be stepped up and the necessary steps are being taken. The woolen textiles industry is being given the raw materials needed to produce to full capacity.

Industrial projects included in the Third Plan are essential to the growth of the economy. However, these projects are being reviewed with a view specially to speeding up the flow of benefits and expediting the completion of projects which are well advanced. In view of the diversion of material resources and man power for defence purposes, some projects will have to be deferred or rephased, but those projects which are important for completing the industrial structure and ensuring future growth will retain their high priority.

Power potential

Power is vital for stepping up industrial production. The development programme for power already provides for increase in capacity during the Third Plan of about 7 million KWs. Efforts are being made to ensure the speedy realisation of this target and, where possible, supplementary programmes will be taken up. The dates for commissioning some of the power projects have been already advanced. Particular stress must now be laid on operating power plants and power systems with the utmost efficiency. It is also incumbent on electrical undertakings everywhere to restrict non-essential power loads.

Since the emergency began, the Railways and Transport and Communication Services generally, have organised themselves to meet the new requirements. Current plans are also being reviewed with the object of strengthening transport facilities in the immediate future, and certain emergency works are being undertaken.

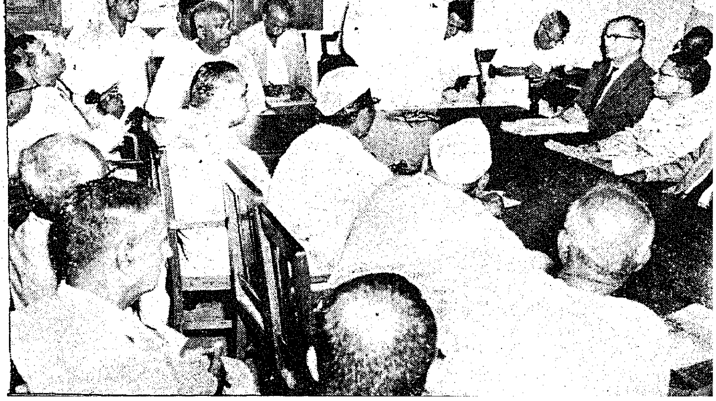
National labour corps

The response of industrial workers to the call of duty in the present emergency has been magnificent, and I have full faith that they will give their best to the national effort. It is essential that there should be full understanding at every stage between labour and management and they should function as partners in the service of the nation. A National Labour Corps is being organized for providing efficient and mobile units for carrying out works needed for defence. The Ministry of Labour and Employment have initiated a new short-term programme for training 60,000 skilled craftsmen. An emergency Production Committee has also been set up by the Ministry in pursuance of the joint meeting of the central organizations of employers and workers which was held early in November. The Committee will ensure the implementation of the Industrial Truce Resolution in relation to production and will recommend measures for increasing productivity and reducing costs of production.

Manpower mobilization

The Emergency is already beginning to make large demands for trained manpower. We are fortunate in the progress that has been made over the past decade in the development of scientific and technical manpower and in the wide network of training and research institutions throughout the

Sri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, is seen addressing the Foodgrain Dealers at the Secretariat on 29th November 1962.



Let my country awake!

Where the mind is without fear and the head is
held high

Where the World has not been broken up into
fragments by narrow domestic walls

Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever—
widening thought and action—

Into that haven of freedom my father, let my
country awake.

—*Rabindranath Tagore.*

country which can be readily drawn upon. However, the requirements of manpower are likely to increase manifold and to mount up rapidly. Systematic plans are being drawn up in all fields for enlarging the capacity of training institutions, orienting training programmes and drawing away trained personnel for new tasks.

Plans for education are as essential for achieving economic reconstruction in times of peace as they are for meeting the needs of national defence in times of danger. Aside from numbers, the quality of the human material and of institutions are a decisive factor in the ultimate victory. It is proposed to make the National Discipline Scheme compulsory for all school children in the sixth, seventh and eigth classes and to provide intensified courses of physical education for students in the higher classes. It has been also decided to expand the NCC Rifles so as to include all eligible students in colleges, numbering in all over 600,000.

In certain directions, economics in expenditure on education and other social services will have to be achieved, but every effort will be made to see that the pace of expansion does not suffer unduly. It is in times such as these that the community and its educational and other institutions must come closer together, each supporting and giving strength to the other.

Price policy

I had occasion a little over two weeks ago to present to Parliament some of the decisions taken by Government for ensuring that prices of essential commodities are maintained at reasonable levels. The measures proposed have been generally welcomed and are being implemented. It is the responsibility of trade and industry to give effective support to these measures, to take whatever further initiatives may be required on their part, and to respond readily to the needs of the communities they serve. At the same time, it is important that profiteering and other anti-social activities should be fully exposed and confronted with the strongest sanctions on the part of the community and the press.

Rapid economic development places an economy under severe strain and stress. The mobilization of national resources which the present emergency involves will inevitably place far greater burdens on us than we, as a nation, have been ready to accept in the past. We are grateful for the generous help of friendly countries who share our ideals and are standing by us in this hour of trial. But assistance and comradeship from others only increases our own obligation to strive to the limits of human endurance, to undergo all the sacrifice necessary and to share the additional burdens amongst ourselves with a sense of justice and equity.

These burdens will take a variety of forms. Along with the mobilization of physical resources, there have to be plans for mobilizing financial resources and the savings of all sections of the community. The direct requirements

Farms to back our arms

In a broadcast to the nation from All-India Radio, Delhi, on 12th November 1962, Sri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, appealed to all people connected with agriculture and animal husbandry " to strive to their utmost to see that they do not lag behind in the tremendous task of meeting the mighty challenge which a designing, unscrupulous and well armed aggressor has posted to us." He spoke of " the significant and decisive role " which food and other supplies play in building up, sustaining and accentuating the national effort to meet the emergency and in maintaining public strength and morale. In fact, the need for supplying food to the armed forces and the civil population in adequate quantities and at reasonable prices has been accepted as an indispensable aid to the military effort which a country has to organise and command in order to secure victory for its arms, he said. The Minister gave the assurance that neither he nor his officers would spare any effort to ensure that this task was accomplished fully, effectively and with satisfactory results. " Fortunately ", he declared, " in the matter of food, we are placed in a situation in which apprehension or anxiety is a thing of the past ".

—*S.K. Patil.*

of defence will increase both rapidly and in substantial measure. To this end, it will be necessary to enlarge the scope of development plans in several important fields. For securing the maximum output of which our industrial plants are now capable, it will be necessary to provide raw materials and components in greater measure. For this and other reasons, the need for imports will increase and there will be difficult balance of payment problems. Despite diversion of engineering and other capacities to defence requirements, it is essential to find new ways of achieving and even improving upon the targets for exports set in the Plan. If inflationary pressures consequent upon a full-scale effort for national defence are to be contained, it will be necessary to take a series of measures for mopping up the surplus purchasing power. This will involve both additional taxation and larger contributions by way of loans and small savings for defence.

All non-essential expenditures have to be drastically cut down, whether these are undertaken by Government agencies or private industry or by individuals. Domestic savings have to be stepped up far beyond the levels we had contemplated for the Third Plan, so that we can meet more adequately the enlarged defence requirements as well the greater needs of development.

Practice austerity

Restraints on consumption are an essential means for conserving our limited material resources and enlarging national savings. There should be the utmost economy in the use of scarce resources such as steel, cement, timber, non-ferrous metals, kerosene oil, newsprint, electricity and transport. There should also be the fullest recovery and utilization of materials such as iron and steel scrap, woollen cloth cuttings and paper. Travel by rail and road should be limited to strictly essential needs. Expenditure on luxuries and semi-luxuries should be eliminated and the basic necessities of the people as a whole should be fully secured.

The feeling of oneness

This critical juncture is also a unique opportunity. In face of danger the nation has risen as one man. A new feeling of oneness runs through every part of the country. In our Constitution we pledged ourselves to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life. As we prepare ourselves to free the soil of India entirely from aggression and the threat of aggression, let us pledge ourselves anew to complete our own social and economic revolution. When the masses of the people are ready to give their all to safeguard the freedom of the nation, in turn they must know and feel assured that their well-being will always be the nation's first and foremost concern.

—Courtesy A.I.R.

CHINESE KNOW NOT OUR HISTORY

"Let not China forget that side by side with Lord Buddha and Mahaveer, India also produced Rana Pratap and Sivaji. China, had not studied Indian History properly. India's quest for peace had been mistaken as that of weaklings. That was not so.

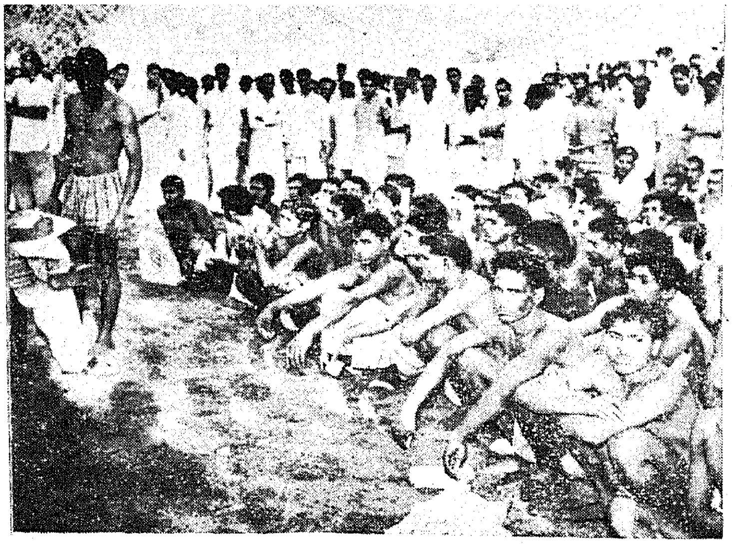
Perhaps China felt she was superior to India in mountain warfare. China should remember that the enemy hoards in the past which had won battles in the plains of India had met their Waterloo in the mountainous region of Deccan. There was no doubt in my mind that India would win. 'He who wins last, wins the war'."

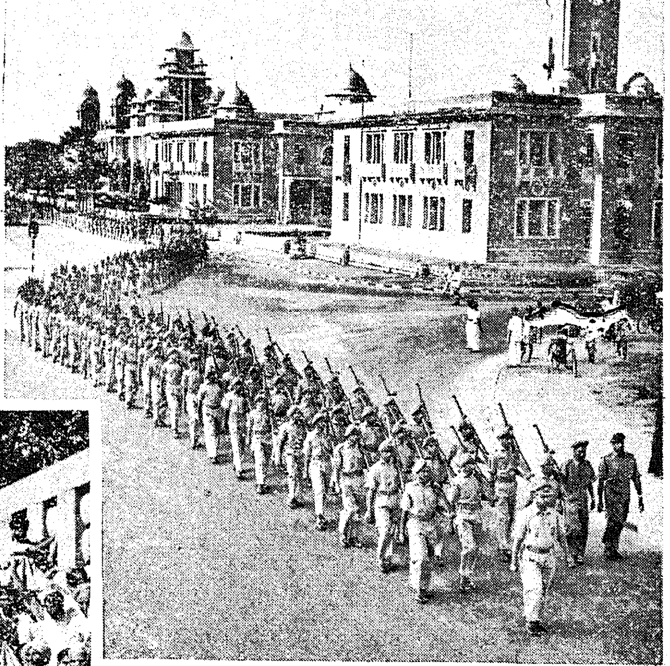
—Y. B. Chavan.

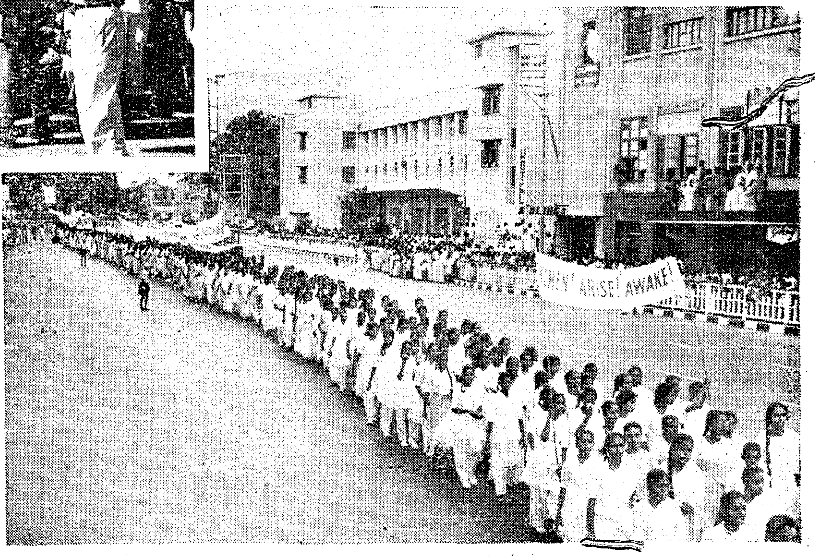
Defence of India Act

The Lok Sabha on November 28, 1962, passed with acclamation the Defence of India Bill which seeks to replace the ordinances issued by the President on the proclamation of the emergency. The object of the Bill is to provide for special measures to ensure public safety and interest, the country's defence and civil defence and for the trial of certain offences. Winding-up the debate, the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri B. N. Datar, gave the assurance that the Central and State Governments would see to it that the provisions of the Bill were administered effectively and with propriety. At all levels, they would be implemented sternly, consistent with the requirements of the emergency and also with fairness and humanity. Shri Datar declared that Government would not tolerate any subversive acts. The defence of our independence was a matter of life and death for the country. The common will of the people was essential to drive back the enemy and keep up the morale of the nation.

A NATION ROUSED







In a broad sweep of the swift events that chased one another in the wake of the unabashed Chinese aggression the Nation has attended itself to the changed circumstances. Political parties called off their agitations and pledged support to the Government. Thousands of young men are turning up every day at recruiting centres all over the country to offer their services for the defence of Nation. Trade Unions ended strikes and called on workers to treat their factories as the arsenals of the country's freedom.

Pictures on this page show that women, students and all able bodied men have come forward to serve the nation.

1. A scene at the recruiting centre.
2. A procession in the capital.
3. The N.C.C. of Madras on parade.
4 and 5. The women of Madras conducted a procession in the city on 18th November 1962.

WHY September 8 Line?

By SAMPATHI

Why does India insist on Chinese withdrawal to the September 8, 1962 line, on the entire India-China border before she can agree to any talks? In this article are analysed the main points of India's proposal that the status quo *as it prevailed along the entire boundary before September 8, 1962, must be restored.*

As Prime Minister Nehru pointed out in his letter to Mr. Chou-En-lai, dated November 14, 1962, the basic fact is that till September 8, no Chinese forces had crossed the border between India and China in the eastern sector (NEFA) along the highest Himalayan ridge. It was on September 8 that Chinese forces for the first time came this side of the Thag La ridge, which marks the boundary, and threatened the Indian frontier post at Dhola.

A seemingly simple question which is often asked is: India insists on the Chinese withdrawing to the September 8, 1962 line, whereas China is offering to withdraw even to the November 7, 1959 "line of actual control". Why does India not accept this generous offer? That looks reasonable enough, but there is a catch.

November 1959 Line

Just what *is* this November 7, 1959 line? The mystery now deepens. For the Chinese have *never* defined what the November 7, 1959 "line of actual control" precisely means.

Take the eastern sector. In his letter, dated November 4, 1962, to Prime Minister Nehru, Mr. Chou-En-lai says that in the eastern sector the line of actual control coincides "in the main" with the McMahon Line. Mark the words: "in the main". Characteristically, the Chinese refuse to be specific.

While at some places China accepts the highest Himalayan ridge as the natural boundary, which is the principle underlying the McMahon Line. She is not prepared to accept it at other places. She cannot have it both ways.

No answer

To a simple question which India has repeatedly asked, Peking provides no answer. The question is: If the position on November 7, 1959, was the same as to day, as claimed

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Price of liberty

"Do you want the fragrance of the full blown rose? If so you must not mind the thorns. Do you want the sweetness of smiling da— ? If so you must live through the dark hours of the night. Do you want the joy of liberty and the solace of freedom? If so, you must pay the price. And the price of liberty is suffering and sacrifice."

—*Subash Chandra Bose.*

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by the Chinese, why was it necessary for China to mount massive attacks to gain further Indian territory involving the loss of so many lives ? Not for fun alone !

There is a catch in the Chinese "line of actual control". What it precisely means must remain wrapped up in deceptive ambiguity, to be interpreted as China may wish from time to time. Clarity at this stage would be fatal to their game of double talk.

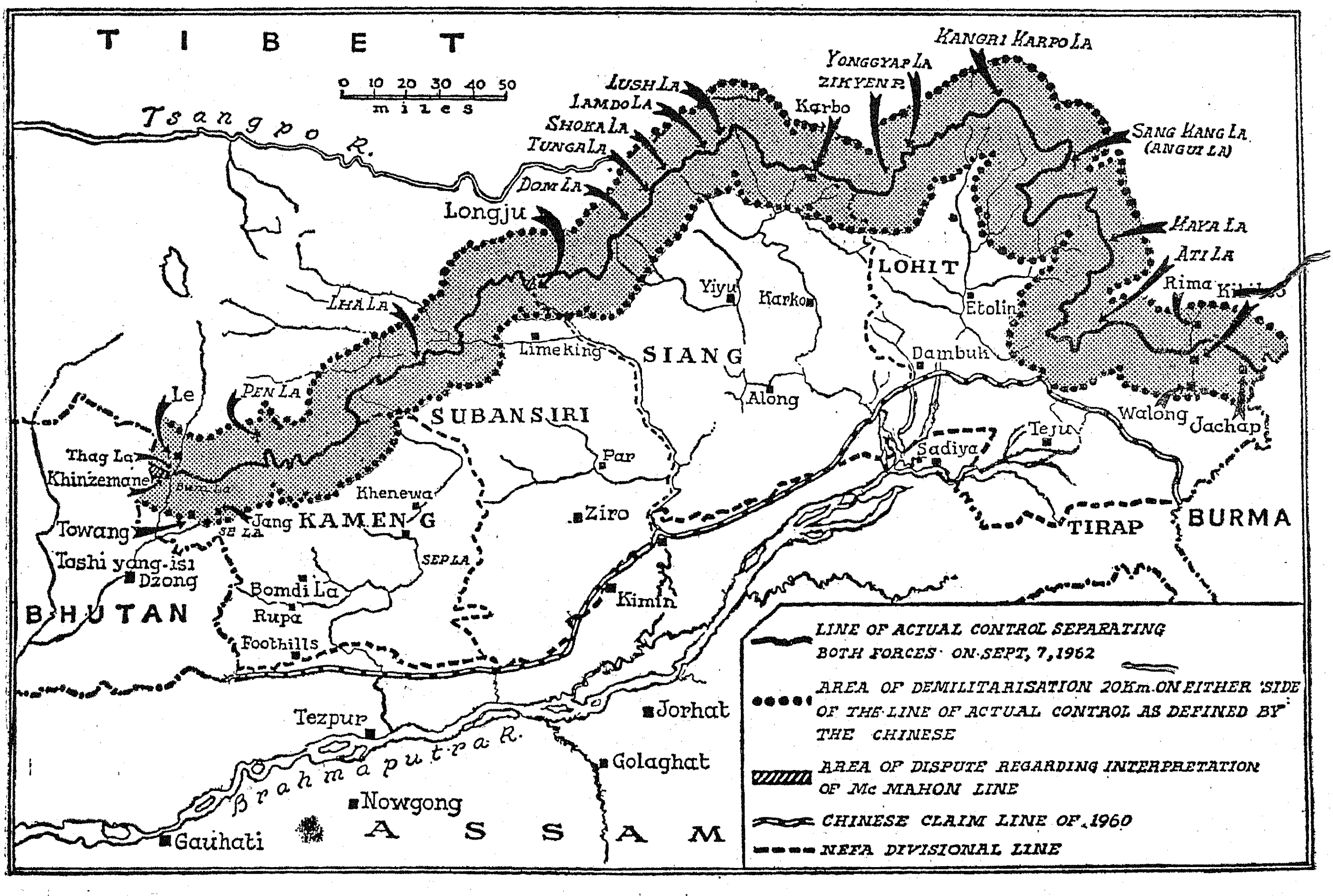
The three-point Chinese proposal, on which their cease-fire is also based, involves a 20 kilometre ($12\frac{1}{2}$ miles) with-drawal from the McMahon Line *as understood by them*, by both sides. This would leave China in possession of the vital mountain passes, leaving the Indian frontier defenceless for all time to come, at the tender mercies of the Chinese.

What India desires is simply this : whatever the Chinese notions about the McMahon Line, they were clearly no where south of the highest Himalayan ridge in the eastern sector on September 8, 1962. Let them withdraw beyond it and then we will talk about a settlement. There is no ambiguity about this demand.

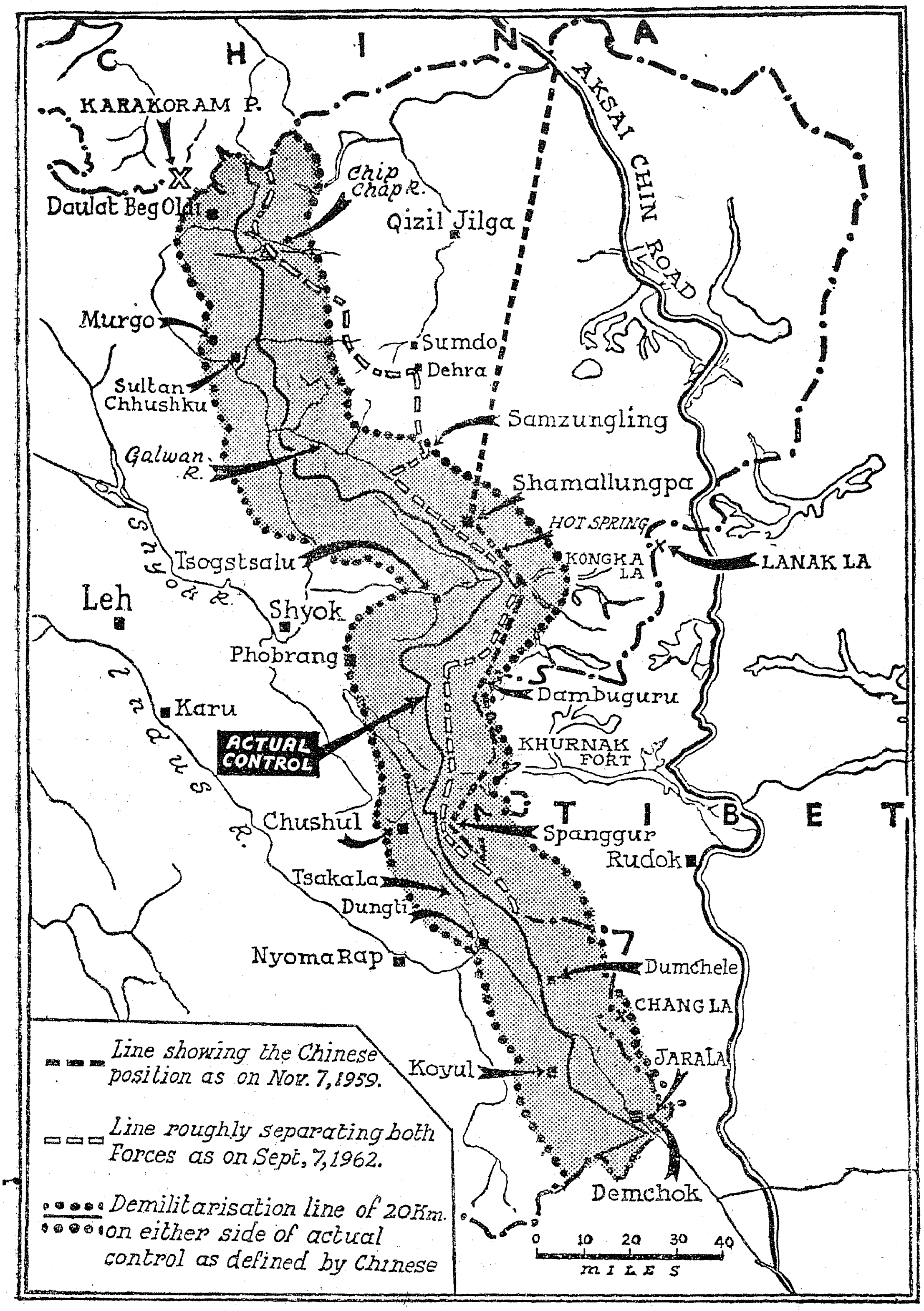
What has been said above about the eastern sector holds true in the case of the middle sector too. The Chinese have never been here south of the highest Himalayan ridge, the accepted natural boundary, and were to the north of it on September 8, 1962. This position must be restored.

Ladakh region

In the western sector too, the Chinese do not define their "line of actual control". The utmost they are prepared to say is that it coincides "in the main" with what they call "the traditional and customary line". The fact of the matter is that, in this sector, the Chinese line of actual control in November 1959 was no line at all.



Map of the North-East Frontier region showing the Indian and Chinese positions on various dates during the last three years. The shaded portion represents the demilitarised zone as suggested by the Chinese.



Map of the Ladakh region showing the Indian and Chinese positions on various dates during the last three years. The shaded portion represents the demilitarised zone as suggested by the Chinese.

Presentation of rugs for the Jawans to the Chief Minister by the Guild of Service.

It was merely a series of positions of the Chinese forces on Indian territory, positions progressively established since 1957 by forcibly and unilaterally altering the traditional *status quo* of the boundary, even while the Government of China were assuring the Government of India that they had no territorial claims against India.

In the Chinese three-point proposal, even this so-called November 7, 1959 "line of actual control" has been projected three years ahead, to be broadly identical with the line of actual control established by Chinese forces through massive attacks which commenced on October 20, 1962.

The position may be summarised in the words used by the Prime Minister in his letter to the Chinese Prime Minister on November 14, 1962. "Your present proposal in brief amounts in broad terms to this: because India had been pressing China to remedy the forcible alteration of the *status quo* since 1957 in the western sector, China has undertaken since September 8, 1962, deliberately and in cold blood, a further massive aggression and occupied larger areas of Indian territory and is now making the magnanimous offer of retaining the gains of the earlier aggression plus such gains as it can secure by negotiations from the latest aggression on the basis of the Chinese three-point proposals".

Again, in the words of the Prime Minister: "This is a demand to which India will never submit".

India insists on the following minimum corrective action before talks can be held:

(1) In the eastern sector, the Chinese forces will go back to the positions they held on November 7, 1959, i.e., they will be on the other side of the boundary along the Himalayan water-shed which they first crossed on September 8, 1962.

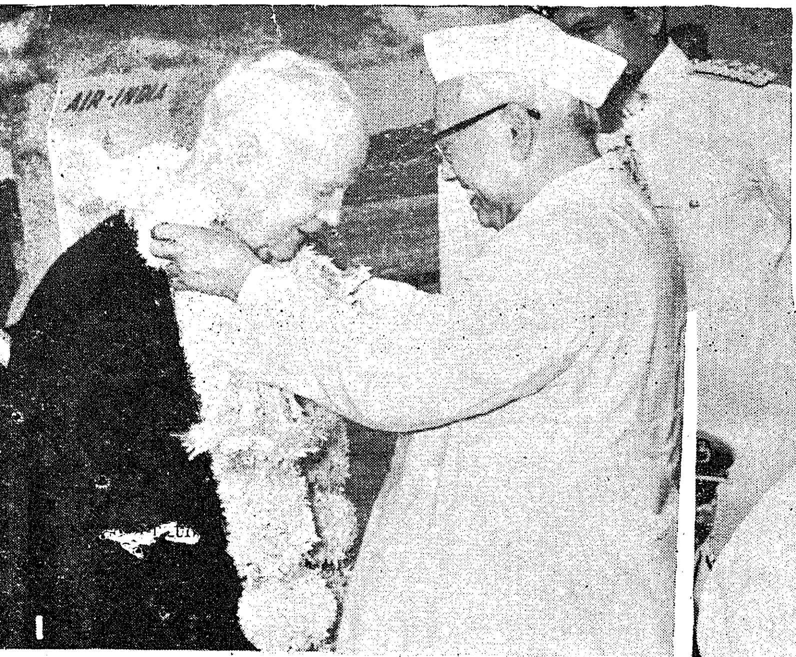
(2) In the central sector, the position will be the same, i.e., they will be to the north of the highest water-shed ridge.

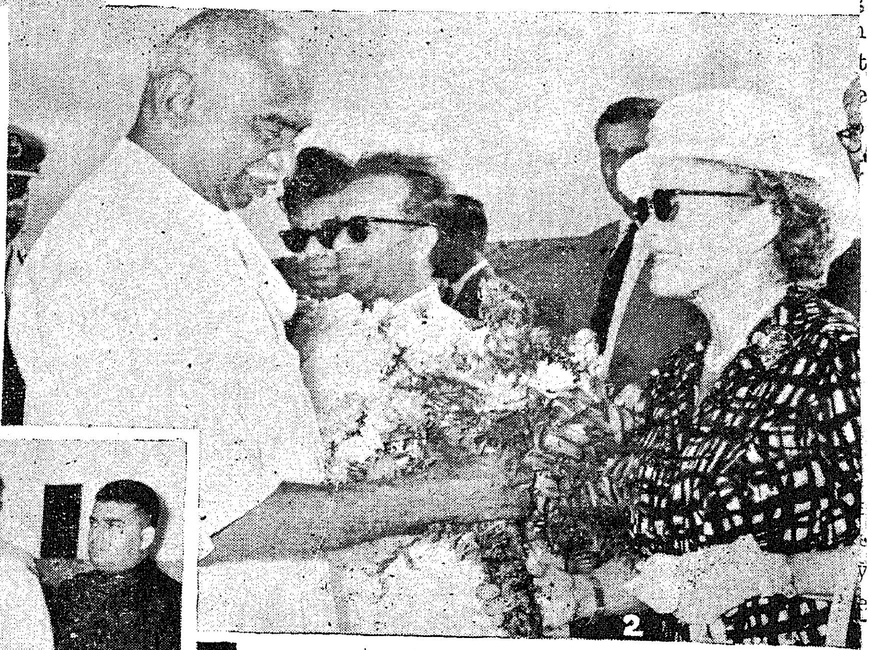
(3) In the western sector, the Chinese forces will go back to the positions they held on November 7, 1959, i.e., along the line connecting their Spanggur Post, Khurnak Fort and Kongka La and then northwards to join the main Aksai Chin Road.

Assurance to people buying Gold Bonds

The Central Board of Revenue has issued formal instructions to the appropriate field officers dealing with Income-tax, Customs, Central Excise and Foreign Exchange Control with regard to those who may wish to subscribe to the Gold Bonds, 1977. The Finance Minister's assurance that those who came forward with their gold in order to subscribe to the Gold Bonds would not have to explain the origin of this gold has now been embodied in suitable directives issued by the Central Board of Revenue. The directives make it clear that the money value of the gold in the hands of the original purchasers of gold bonds would not be subject to Income-tax assessment. Further, there would be no enquiry about the source of the money with which such gold was purchased. This concession will, however, be available only to those who actually tender gold and buy the bonds. The gold bonds are also exempt from Wealth Tax and Capital Gains Tax.

THE WEST GERMAN PRESIDENT IN THE CIT





1. His excellency Dr. H. Lubke, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrived at Madras on 2nd December on a two-day visit to the City. He was received by Sri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, at the Air Port.
2. Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, is seen receiving Madame Lubke.
3. Dr. Lubke visited the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.
4. Mrs. and Mr. Lubke are seen admiring the sculptures at the Krishna Mandapam, Mahabalipuram.
5. Mrs. Lubke visited the Children's Garden School, Mylapore, on 3rd December 1962. She presented toys to the children.

WAREHOUSING in MADRAS STATE

It's Problem & Progress

The independence of the country has brought in its wake the problem of feeding the hungry and with it the providing of storage facilities to meet the increased production and imports. The year 1961–62 *is the peak year, the country accounting for a production of* 8 *crores of tons of food grains. The Third Plan envisages a total production of* 10 *crores of tons to ensure self sufficiency in food. This cannot be achieved by merely financing agricultural operation without the incentive for the grower to produce more. What is produced should also be preserved and made available all the year round and the benefit should accrue to the producer without exploiting the consumer.*

The warehousing thus poses the following problems :— (i) to provide scientific storage facilities at village, market and export centres for preservation of agricultural produce from deterioration ; (ii) to ensure price support for the farmer ; and (iii) to provide facile bank credit through warehouse receipts.

With the close of the Second World War, the need for providing storage facilities has been keenly felt and several States have brought into legislation the Warehouses Act to enable individuals to own and run warehouses and to issue warehouse receipts as negotiable documents. The Madras State likewise enacted the Warehousing Act in 1951.

The tenth Quarterly draw of the Prize Bond was inaugurated by Srimathi Jothi Vencatachallam, Minister for Public Health, at Rajaji Hall on 1st December, 1962.

As no specific body displayed any interest in Warehousing in spite of legislation, the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India decided to set up Corporations at Central and State levels for running warehouses. The outcome is the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act of 1956. This Act has helped to establish warehouses through Corporations set up for the purpose in each State and at the Centre. The State Government have likewise sponsored the Madras State Warehousing Corporation in May 1958, with an initial share capital of Rs. 20 lakhs contributed equally by the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation, with an indication that further amounts required for construction would be subscribed by the State Government with a matching contribution by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

Temporary Warehouses

The corporation coming into existence in the middle of the Second Plan Period has programmed to open 15 temporary warehouses in the State at District and Divisional levels and to construct four warehouses of 2,200 tons capacity within the initial capital allotment. According to the schedule, it has opened 15 temporary warehouses, but in the matter of construction, it would not go beyond commencing the work at one centre for a godown of 2,200 tons capacity. For the Third Plan, the National Development Council has allotted Rs. 50 lakhs to this Corporation to open 20 more temporary warehouses and to own a built up accommodation

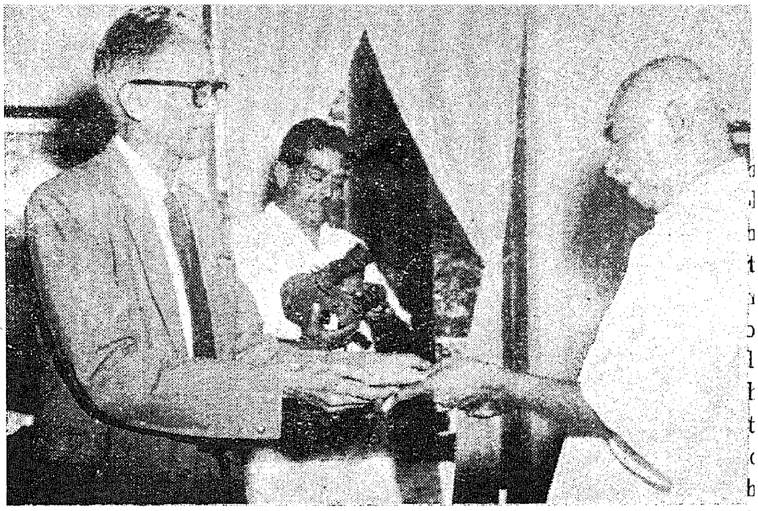
of 50,000 tons capacity at 27 centres in the State by the end of the Third Plan. Towards this, seven more temporary warehouses have been opened and arrangements made to acquire or purchase sites at 13 centres. At 6 centres, where sites have been secured, the construction work is proceeded with.

Warehouse Charges

The setup provides financial resources in the form of share capital with no subsidy or assistance to write off or cover the preliminary losses. It has therefore to be introduced to the public with an eye on the economics of its working to ensure a maximum return on minimum expenditure. Consequently budgetting becomes a problem. What is an economic "Warehouse Charge" is still undecisive, as the schedule of warehouse charges prescribed should include the interest on capital expenditure in the case of permanent warehouses and rent in the case of temporary warehouses, insurance premium, disinfestation charges, expenses on the establishment at the warehouse, overhead charges of the head-office and a normal dividend to the share holders. It has no relief from Income-tax or Sales-tax. It has to pay licence fees to Government, the local taxes to the Municipality and the prescribed fees to the Regulated Market Committee. These require a high rate of warehouse charge, which may not be within the normal reach of a farmer, who besides the storage charges is required to incur expenses on transport, stocking, etc. The corporation has therefore to closely follow the rate prescribed under the State Act with slight modifications here and there. The warehouse charges of this corporation are the lowest in the country working to 10 nP. per bag of paddy which include insurance against theft, burglary, riot, civil commotions, etc. The warehousing charges are kept at the minimum to help the growers and co-operatives to compare favourably with the local rates. Consequently it is working at loss for the last three years, though it could show some surplus in the first year on account of interest earned on investments. But the successful working of an institution is assessed first on its ability to work with a favourable balance. For this, atleast there should be a dozen permanent warehouses of 2,000 tons capacity with an average occupancy of 75 per cent and an equal number of temporary warehouses to a minimum of 1,000 tons capacity working to full occupancy. A state of self-sufficiency can be reached only by the end of the Third Plan when the corporation hopes to fulfil its programme of owning 50,000 tons built-up accommodation and permanent warehouses alone would help to determine what the warehouse charge should be.

Experimental Warehouses

Preliminary to the construction of warehouses at each market centre, experimental warehouses have to be set



On behalf of Indian Civil and Administrative Services Association, Madras, Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, presented a cheque towards the National Defence Fund to the Chief Minister on 30th November 1962.

up to educate the public on Warehousing Scheme, so that there would be no lack of public understanding when constructions come up. The temporary accommodation available in most of the places are only make-shift structures, no better than the private godowns maintained by the mercantile community and offering very little of protection against pests and rodents. However, the corporation has to make the best use of the available accommodation, as in this State there are no Government godowns at the warehousing centres to be taken over by the corporation for running such warehouses. It has secured temporary accommodation to the extent of 21,300 tons at 22 centres, where the warehouses are presently functioning. In certain centres as many as 8 godowns have been hired. These godowns are scattered and their capacity range from 150 to 250 tons. Such warehouses are a strain for the staff when their attention is required simultaneously at more than one godown. The scattered godowns provide little protection against theft and pilferage. Consequently the public could not be impressed of the advantages of the scientific storage. But still, if any large custom is accruing to the corporation, it is mainly due to the credit facilities that the warehouse receipts provide. These attract the public and particularly the mercantile community to the warehouse.

Further, in running a temporary warehouse, initial business is a problem. The scheme cannot claim much of publicity, thanks to the Central Warehousing Corporation for organising the Warehousing Week recently and still there is vast space to be covered. The best part of the business is mainly from trade. Only 10 per cent of the total deposits relate to producers, though the number of depositors among producers is about one-third of the total depositors availing the warehousing facilities in the States Their deposits are small and generally between 10 to 50 bags for the reasons that their holdings are small. Their disinclination to bring the produce from the village to the market centre is still strong. It is so on account of the high

price, the agricultural produce fetches in the village itself. A small portion of the marketable surplus is sold through co-operative society to which the grower is indebted and required to take it either to the village godown or to a local marketing society for deposit and sale in due course. The co-operative resources are not sufficient to cover the entire class of growers and to provide them with full credit to canalise the surplus produce into the co-operative godowns or a corporation's warehouse. The money lenders by and large still have a hold on the bulk of the produce. With these limitations the warehousing corporation has to carry the propaganda and bring home to the grower the advantages of price support and sale through a Regulated Market.

Scientific godowns

In fulfilling the object of Warehousing Scheme, any corporation is required to own scientific godowns, not only to make the scheme spectacular but bring home to the public the advantages of scientific storage. By constructions of godowns, the Corporation could localise its activities for the entire business to loom round the warehouse. It is here the Corporation has to face the major problem. The constructed warehouse should necessarily be located near the market, if not in the market itself to attract particularly the growers. It has to keep collaboration with the regulated Market Committees and Co-operative Marketing Societies. It is difficult to find a site of a minimum of 3 acres for construction of godown to a storage capacity of 2,000 tons immediately to extend it to 5,000 tons in due course.

On account of increased value of urban properties, the corporation has to allocate in the average Rs. 1 lakh for the site alone. This again cannot be obtained by negotiation and necessarily proceedings have to be resorted to acquire the sites, which process does not go smooth. The cost of construction has presently increased with no signs.

A Film Copy of "Singanatham Kekkuthu" produced by Sri S. D. Sundaram at Gemini Studios was presented to the Government of Madras by Sri S. S. Vasan, proprietor of Gemini Studios, at a function at Children's Theatre on 28th November 1962.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY

"Every generation has to fight anew the battle for freedom. Otherwise we grow soft and forget the basic values of life and freedom and tend to lose their essence. My generation had the inestimable privilege of serving under Gandhiji in the struggle for our freedom.

Now a chance comes to all of us and, more especially, to the young to test their mettle and their patriotism. Already the wonderful response of the people of the country has shown our basic strength. Let this not be frittered away in petty things. Let this challenge be considered an opportunity and be met with strength, dignity, discipline and fortitude, so that out of this trial a new and better India might be fashioned by the efforts and sacrifices of her children.

There are many ways of serving this cause and many more will be pointed out to us from time to time. Meanwhile, I should like all our University students to join the National Cadet Corps or the N.C.C. Rifles to get some elementary training. It may be necessary to have higher training later on. Let us live a life of some austerity and save as much as we can, so that our savings might help in increasing the nation's efforts.

Let us continue our education and training and prepare for the time when more is required of us.

Let us not waste our energies in futilities and in anything which is beneath the dignity of a nation determined to carry out the great tasks before us, and let us avoid every kind of abuse and vulgarity in our language and deeds. That is unbecoming and degrading to a mature nation out to perform great deeds.

Let us remember that we are passing through a time of grave national emergency and that we are determined to profit by this opportunity in building up a great nation in which all of our people have equal opportunities of progress."

—*Prime Minister Nehru.*

of abatement, with the result that against a provision of 2·25 lakhs made by this corporation for construction of godowns with required amenities like office buildings, quarters for watchmen, roads round the warehouse, drying yard and enclosures, it has to provide Rs. 3 lakhs, even for a construction of conventional type. The procuring of building materials like cement, steel for trusses and corrugated galvanised iron sheets in required quantity in time is also a problem and the plan has to be modified to the availability of the materials. The construction which would ordinarily take 6 months for completion, under stress of circumstances is protracted to 12 to 18 months. The execution of work being scattered through the State, it is difficult to get the work done through outstanding contractors who would command resources and materials to get through the work without waiting for the Corporation's aid.

The handicap

The one handicap in storage is the absence of satisfactory grade specifications for agricultural produce. The corporation could only arrange for bag storage to keep small lots of growers' produce and big lots of merchants' stock in separate lots and deliver them intact to their order. No grower or trader is willing to get his produce mixed or pooled to take ultimately the quantity deposited by him from the pooled stock of specific grade. So a large storage space is wasted on account of the stocks being kept in individual lots and hence the high rates of storage charges. Further, the produce could be better preserved for longer period in bulk storage. The future of the Warehousing therefore depends to a larger extent on the introduction of grading standards to the acceptance of the common man, for the storage charges to figure at the minimum in the price factor.

Warehouse report

The credit that the warehouse receipts provides is still not facile, as the lending banker does not base his transaction solely on the security that the warehouse receipt offers, but looks to the credit worthiness and antecedents of the depositor. This is so because the warehouse receipt is still not an absolute nogotiable document. The total advances made by the Banks on the security of the Warehouse Receipts have amounted to Rs. 154 lakhs for the year 1961-62. All Banks, excepting the State Bank of India, lend at more than 5½ per cent on the security of the warehouse receipts. Particularly credit is not forthcoming to agriculturists without delay, with the result that at least a section of the growers is reluctant to seek commercial credit and has to depend upon the co-operatives. Unless the Bank advances are made on the prime security offered by the warehouse receipt, the growers cannot be attracted to the cheap credit that the Scheme offers.

With the credit facilities extended to larger client through warehouse receipt, there is fast developing a community of grower-*cum*-traders. These men hail from villages who, in addition to their produce, collect the produce of their less circumstanced neighbours and take them to the market for sale. They particularly avail the advantages of spot marketing through Regulated Markets and credit under Warehousing Scheme. To them the security should be solely the produce covering the warehouse receipt. If opportunities are given for this category of business men to establish themselves, they would be a check against big traders to bring down prices. They would avail the advantages of disposing of the produce by samples with the assurance and guarantee behind the warehouse receipt to satisfy the purchaser, both in quantity and quality and obtain advances at a lesser rate of interest, at any rate not exceeding the rate offered by the State Bank of India. The reduction in storage expenses and bank rate on advances would have a direct effect on the prices. With the facilities extended to a large number of such small traders to compete in the market, the prices would stabilise. As the floor prices are fixed for agricultural commodities to assist the grower in his agricultural operatians, the corporation could assist the Government to purchase at floor price to keep a buffer stock to pave the way or future price control.

On Page 14 of the December 1962 issue of Madras Information, the words Lt. Col. before the name Sri J. N. Chandari showed be read as Lt. General.

Science in the news

A proper balance between salt and organic acids is essential for the preservation of brine pickle. Faulty practices leading to imbalance in these constituents are often the cause of microbial spoilage during storage.

An emulsion which can make up the deficiency of salt or acids and prevent microbial spoilage in brine pickle at 10 per cent level, has been developed at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. It contains acetic acid and naturally occurring microbe inhibitory factors like orange peel oil, mustard powder and turmeric powder, as active ingredients. The emulsion can also be used to cure fruits in low strength brine.

A new tactical computer

The task of a navigator on board a modern military aircraft is not confined only to helping the pilot fly from one place to another or to pin-pointing the position of the aircraft during flight at any given time. Besides these things, he has to, amongst others (i) calculate the radius of action of the aircraft, i.e., the farthest distance that the particular type of aircraft can go up to, execute its role and return safely to its base ; (ii) calculate and give changes in speed to his pilot which will enable the aircraft to reach its destination at the exact time assinged to it ; (iii) calculate the speed height and course of his own aircraft and that of the intruding one, and help his pilot to intercept the intruder ; and (iv) determine the point of no return, that is the point from which, due to weather and fuel considerations, it is safer for the aircraft to fly to its destination rather than to turn back and try to make it for the base.

The navigator up to now had to solve all these problems by the graphic method and by going through laborious calculations, consuming minutes that are so precious in present day high-speed aircraft.

To Vir Narain, a navigator himself, goes the credit of having invented a computer, which makes the solution of such tactical problems a matter of seconds. For this work on his computer, he has been rewarded by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and has received a letter of commendation from the Chief of the Air Staff. The computer has been adopted as standard equipment by the Air Force.

New Process on compositions for derusting

A new process on compositions for derusting, surface treatment and temporary protection of ferrous surfaces has been developed at the Railway Testing and Research Centre at Chittaranjan, in West Bengal.

For derusting and surface treatment, the material is first mechanically derusted to remove the loose rust and degreased. The derusting solution is then applied with a hard brush and worked well. When dry, this is followed by wire brushing to remove the friable black iron tannate. Depending upon the thickness of the rust, the operation is repeated more than once.

The manufacture of the compositions has been studied on a pilot plant scale by making 5 to 10 gallon batches for surface trials on coaches and locomotives. Observations of painted complex coaches and panels, treated initially with these compositions, after two years, indicate that the condition of the paint is quite good from the point of adhesion and corrosion prevention.

The main raw materials for the process, viz., myrobalan and goran tannins are available indigenouslv. Formalin will have to be imported for the time being.

These compositions can also be used for the surface preparation, derusting and temporary protection of all types of ferrous surfaces.

Measuring water-flow

A new technique for measuring the rate of flow of water in rivers, using a radioactive isotope, has been successfully employed in the Mutha River at Poona by scientists from the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, and the Central Water Power Reserach Station, Poona.